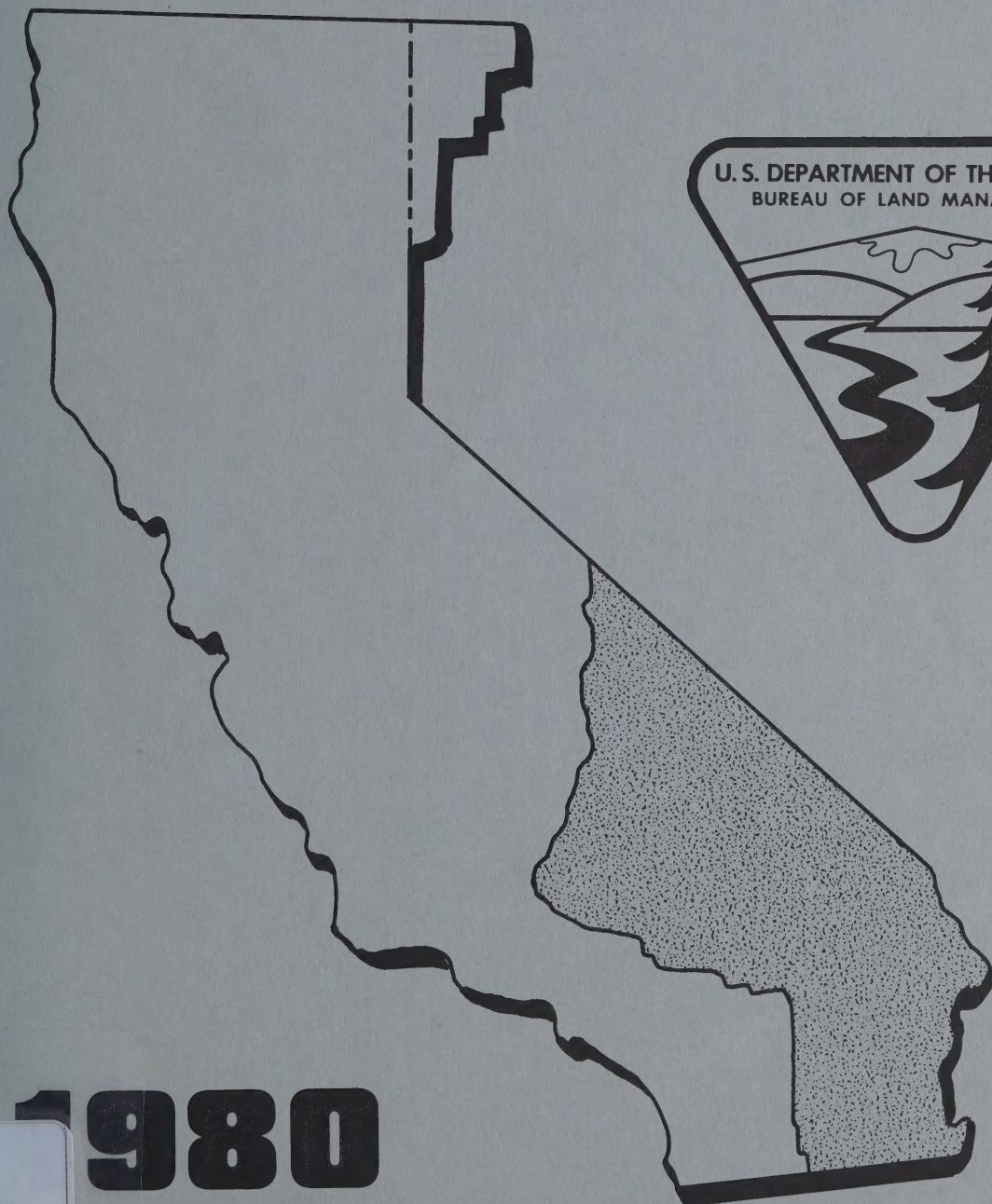


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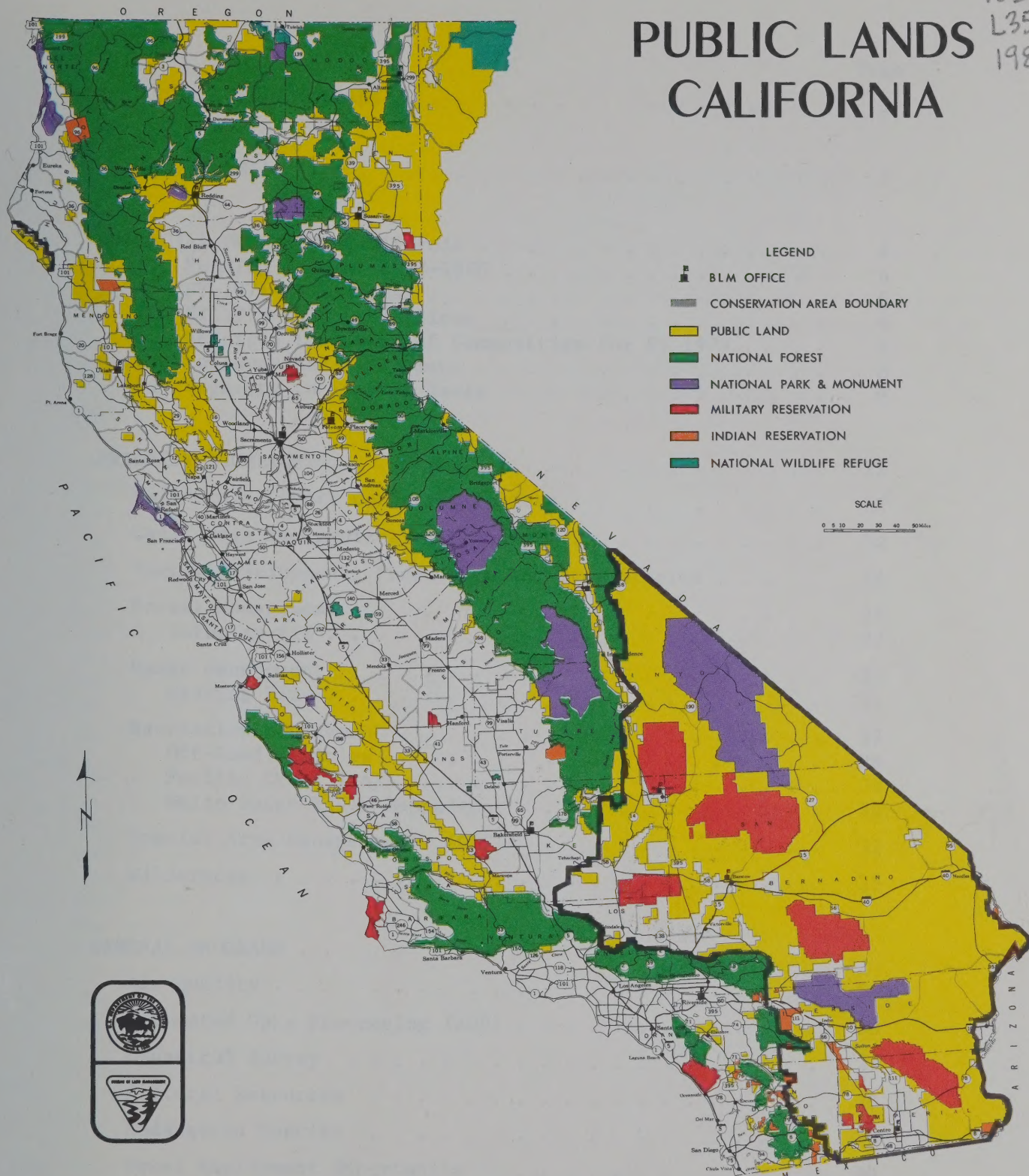
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PUBLIC LANDS CALIFORNIA



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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UNDERSTANDING CALIFORNIA

California is the nation's most populous state and the third largest in area -- its 100 million acres ranking behind only Alaska and Texas. Its population of 22 million, 10 percent of all the people in the United States, exceeds that of all the other public lands states combined. California's Congressional Delegation totals 43, compared to a total of only 31 Congressional representatives all together in the other public lands states. If California were an independent nation, its gross economic product would rank seventh among the nations of the world -- between Great Britain and the People's Republic of China. Its civilian government also is huge and complex, with 84 departments, boards and commissions; 135,000 civil service employees; and 75,000 employees of the state's higher education system.

California is an urbanized, industrial state; yet agriculture remains its number-one industry. Forestry, minerals, outdoor recreation and tourism are important elements of its economy. Manufacturing industries include aircraft, aerospace, electronics, automobiles, chemicals, textiles, food and forest products. Only New York has a greater concentration of mass communications media.

The diversity of California is illustrated by its topography, from the highest point in the 48 contiguous states at 14,496-foot Mount Whitney to the lowest at 286 feet below sea level at Badwater in Death Valley. Virtually every life zone in the United States can be found somewhere in California.

The public lands comprise one-sixth of California, or 16.5 million acres, and are as diverse as the state itself -- from the rugged coastline and dense fir forests of the King Range to the dunes, mountain ranges, playas, and Joshua Tree Forests of the California Desert. The public lands include areas in the Coast Range, the sagebrush-pinyon juniper country of the Great Basin, the oak-grass hills of the Mother Lode, whitewater rivers, and the rugged mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The public lands provide habitat for virtually all of California's antelope, significant portions of the state's deer herds, and most of the Tule Elk and Desert Bighorn Sheep. These lands also make important economic contributions through oil and gas leaseable minerals, geothermal energy, grazing and timber production, as well as open space for throngs of recreationists from birdwatchers to motorcycle riders, from hang-gliders to sand sailors.

The Federal Government spent \$47.2 billion in California in FY 1979. But of all the Federal departments, the least amount -- \$420 million, or less than one percent -- was spent by the Department of the Interior. Of that \$420 million spent by Interior, only \$20 million was spent by BLM to manage the lands and resources of one-sixth of the surface area of this state! This same trend continues today.

BLM-CALIFORNIA

BLM in California administers 18 million acres of public land under BLM jurisdiction: 16.5 million in California, which is one-sixth the land surface of the State; and 1.5 million acres in Nevada. In addition, BLM-California is responsible for 2.5 million acres of mineral reserve lands. These lands are managed through six District Offices in California: Bakersfield, Folsom, Redding, Riverside, Susanville, and Ukiah. A special project team, the Desert Planning Staff, is responsible for the development of the comprehensive plan for the management, use, and protection of the California Desert Conservation Area.

The BLM workforce in California consists of 755 authorized positions, including 475 which are Permanent Full-Time and 263 WAE, along with a fluctuating number of Part-Time, Temporary, and YACC staff employees. The operating budget in California for FY 1980 is \$21.8 million. Total receipts, which include geothermal bonus bids and rentals, oil and gas leases, timber sales, recreation use and grazing fees, averaged \$18.9 million annually over the five-year period 1974-1978, and are projected to average \$39.6 million per year in the ten-year period 1979-1988.

Public lands under BLM-California jurisdiction range from densely forested sections on the North Coast to the Desert in the South. These lands contain the nation's prime geothermal resources as well as other energy sources and valuable minerals. They contain 240,000 acres of commercial timber land and nearly 10 million acres of grazing land. Some 17 million visitor days of recreation use occur on these lands; and scenic, wildlife, wilderness, and environmental values are abundant throughout.

The only two National Conservation Areas in the United States -- the King Range and the California Desert -- are located in the state and are managed by BLM-California. The King Range comprises 60,000 acres of scenic land on the North Coast; and the California Desert spans over 25 million acres (one-fourth of the State's land surface), of which 12.5 million acres are public lands.

A BLM Outer Continental Shelf office is located in Los Angeles, with OCS responsible for the California, Oregon, and Washington coastline. However, this office is administered directly by BLM's Washington, D.C., headquarters and does not come under the assigned responsibilities of BLM's California State Office except for procession personnel actions. The OCS program is not included in this book.

LANDS ADMINISTERED

California:	16.5 million acres
Nevada:	1.5 million acres
Total Public Lands	18.0 million acres
Mineral Reserve Lands	2.5 million acres

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL

Permanent Full-Time	475
WAE	263
Permanent Part-Time	9
YACC Staff	18
Total Employees	755

FY 1980 OPERATING BUDGET: \$21.8 million

AVERAGE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

Average past 5 years:	\$18.9 million
Projected average next 10 years:	39.6 million

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA*

A. FUNDING LEVELS: 1978-80

Management Expenditures

<u>Appropriation, Activity & Project</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
<u>Management of Lands & Resources</u>			
Energy & Minerals Management	\$ 3,604	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,930
Lands & Realty Management	1,791	1,543	1,743
Renewable Resource Development, Protection & Management	9,356	12,241	9,837
Planning & Data Management	1,689	1,984	2,776
Cadastral Survey	1,282	1,582	1,821
Enforcement	100	102	110
TOTAL MLR:	\$17,822	\$18,924	\$18,217
<u>Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance</u>			
Acquisition & Construction	\$2,653	\$3,203	\$2,203
Maintenance	933	1,031	819
TOTAL AC&M	\$3,586	\$4,234	\$3,022
<u>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeit.</u>	\$ 400	\$ 62	\$ 96
<u>Range Improvements</u>	\$ 313	\$ 755	\$ 358
<u>Recreation, Develop. & Operation</u>	\$ 47	\$ 129	\$ 104
TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUDGET	\$22,168	\$24,104	\$21,797
SHARED REVENUES (Allocated)	\$10,273	\$19,070	\$14,000**
PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	\$11,860	\$13,667	\$11,000**

* Does not include Outer Continental Shelf

** Estimated

B. FY 1974-1978 ACTUALFederal Receipts and Estimated Values of Goods and Services
from Public Lands Managed by BLMReceipts

Geothermal Bonus Bids & Rentals (Pre-Power Production)	\$ 11.2 million
On Shore Oil & Gas Royalties	70.0 million
Timber Sales	10.0 million
Grazing Fees	3.2 million
TOTAL	\$ 94.4 million

$\frac{\$94.4 \text{ million}}{5 \text{ yrs.}} = \$18.9 \text{ million average annual receipts}$

Estimated Total Values of Selected Goods & Services

88 million bbls. oil (on shore) @ \$7.30/bbl.	\$642.4 million
39 BCF nat. gas (on shore) @ \$1.20/MCF	46.8 million
Geothermal (pre-power production stage)	- -
Other Minerals (Potash, Sodium)	12.0 million
Mineral Materials (various)	12.0 million
Timber: 97 million bd. ft. @ \$103/MBF aver.	10.0 million
Grazing: 2,309,000 AUM's @ \$2.38/AUM (fair market value)	5.5 million
Recreation: 50 million visitor days @ \$2.50/VUD	125.0 million
SUBTOTAL*	\$853.7 million

$\frac{853.7 \text{ million}}{5 \text{ yrs.}} = \$170.7 \text{ million/average annual value}$

* Dollar values are not assigned to wildlife, cultural resources, endangered species, watershed, air quality under management and protection.

C. FY 1979-1988 PROJECTIONSFederal Receipts and Estimated Values of Goods and Services
from Public Lands Managed by BLM*Receipts

Geothermal Bonus Bids & Rentals	\$ 27.0 million
Geothermal Production Royalties	13.8 million
On Shore Oil & Gas Royalties	282.8 million
Timber Sales	58.5 million
Grazing Fees	<u>14.3 million</u>
TOTAL	\$396.4 million

\$396.4 million
10 yrs. = \$39.6 million average annual receipts

Estimated Total Values of Selected Goods & Services

85 million bbls. oil (on shore) @ \$12.00 bbl.	\$1,380.0 million
30 BCF nat. gas (on shore) @ \$2.75/MCF	82.5 million
Geothermal: 7,884 million KWH @ \$.014/KWH (300 megawatts capacity on line FY 84-88)	110.4 million
Timber: 250 million bd. ft. @ \$234/MBF	58.5 million
Grazing: 4,600,000 AUM's @ \$3.12/AUM Aver.	14.3 million
Recreation: 150 million visitor use days @ \$2.50/VUD	375.0 million
Mineral Materials (various)	30.0 million
Other Minerals (Potash, Sodium)	<u>28.0 million</u>
SUBTOTAL**	\$2,078.7 million

\$2,078.7 million
10 yrs. = \$207.9 million/average annual value

* Projections do not include an inflation factor.

** Dollar values are not assigned to wildlife, cultural resources, endangered species, watershed, air and water quality under management and protection.

D. RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF COMMODITIES IN CALIFORNIA FOR FY 1979Mineral Leasing

Oil and Gas	\$20,738,629.25
Sodium	2,864,217.54
Potash	486,849.04
Geothermal	13,381,542.32
Coal	80.00
Phosphate	585.04
Other Mineral Leases or Permits	225,559.20
TOTAL MINERAL LEASING ACT RECEIPTS	\$37,697,462.39

Sale Land and Materials

Land and Minerals	\$ 47,503.00
Timber	405,611.08
TOTAL	\$ 453,114.08

Grazing

Section 3 Lands	\$476,038.86
Section 15 Lands	287,366.03
TOTAL	\$ 763,414.89

Fees and Commissions	317,965.00
Rights-of-Way	143,299.00
Rent of Land	38,153.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	274,879.00
TOTAL	\$39,688,287.28

E. REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTAllocations Made to the State of California in FY 1979Source of Revenue

Payment under Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (the State's share of 50% of bonuses, royalties, and rentals)	\$18,848,731.20
---	-----------------

Payment under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, Section 3 and 15	203,187.88
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Payment of 4% of net proceeds derived from sale of public land and materials within the State under Public Law 136 of 1951	18,124.55
--	-----------

TOTAL	\$19,070,043.63
-------	-----------------

F. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Local governments in California received a total of over \$13.5 million from the Bureau of Land Management for FY 1979 under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act (Public Law 94-565). The payments are made annually in lieu of property taxes which would be levied if certain lands were in private ownership. A breakdown of entitlement acres* and the payments made in FY 1979 to California counties follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Payment</u>	<u>No. of Acres</u>
Alameda	\$ 1,085	1,650
Alpine	35,578	405,791
Amador	7,657	78,327
Butte	13,185	150,419
Calaveras	38,789	151,500
Colusa	37,851	100,188
Contra Costa	1,211	860
Del Norte	256,004	461,425
El Dorado	45,574	519,798
Fresno	572,954	1,487,590
Glenn	73,667	204,568
Humboldt	1,716,121	458,926
Imperial	437,859	607,316
Inyo	450,514	5,488,777
Kern	782,300	1,087,713
Kings	12,891	10,487
Lake	141,270	377,258
Lassen	145,417	1,651,299
Los Angeles	830,738	678,545
Madera	199,876	498,269
Marin	506,999	68,898
Mariposa	183,244	511,545
Mendocino	116,007	304,961
Merced	57,325	42,023
Modoc	151,208	1,683,255
Mono	228,010	1,696,696
Monterey	309,790	370,907
Napa	65,819	61,095
Nevada	52,322	185,768
Orange	68,489	54,573

* Entitlement acres include lands owned by the United States that are in the National Parks System or National Forest System, public lands administered by BLM, or lands dedicated to the use of water resource development projects (Army Corps of Engineers or Water and Power Resources Service).

F. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (con't)

<u>County</u>	<u>Payment</u>	<u>No of Acres</u>
Placer	59,470	350,391
Plumas	100,019	1,140,768
Riverside	1,030,653	2,402,877
Sacramento	4,405	4,047
San Benito	80,959	124,548
San Bernardino	1,019,892	8,279,945
San Diego	590,812	469,492
San Francisco	47,634	2,381
San Joaquin	952	725
San Luis Obispo	257,017	374,530
Santa Barbara	503,400	649,588
Santa Clara	10,254	7,680
Shasta	243,353	1,005,535
Sierra	37,016	422,192
Siskiyou	213,672	2,436,979
Solano	5,878	4,497
Sonoma	30,889	24,698
Stanislaus	9,508	5,214
Tehama	38,601	439,050
Trinity	131,698	1,495,365
Tulare	893,097	1,510,111
Tuolumne	223,440	1,090,121
Ventura	524,791	569,994
Yolo	32,510	28,496
Yuba	18,445	61,612

The following counties received no payments in FY 1979

San Mateo
 Santa Cruz
 Sutter

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

BLM programs in California, with its unique abundance and diversity of resources and overwhelming population, cover the entire range of Bureau activities except for coal leasing; and much of the coal production of the West will be moved to, or used for, energy generation for transmission to California.

It is recognized that many program needs on the public lands cannot be met within current program constraints: funding, manpower, and the limitations of time and technology. Priority decisions must be made and established by law, budget, national and state policy, and public demand. These priorities must be accommodated within a sound framework of multiple-use and sustained yield management of the public lands.

Priorities for BLM-California are:

California Desert Conservation Area and Desert Plan

California Reorganization Proposal

Energy - Development, Production and Transmission

Forest Management and Environmental Statements

Range Management and Environmental Statements

Recreation Management

Special Area Management/ACECs

Wilderness

The remaining sections cover other BLM-California programs and a brief narrative of each District's programs.

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

Program Magnitude

The largest land use planning effort in the nation since TVA is now underway in the California Desert.

The 25-million acre "California Desert Conservation Area" was established by Congress in 1976 through Section 601 of FLPMA. The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior, through BLM, to prepare and implement a comprehensive, long-range plan for the management, use, and development of the area, recognizing multiple use, sustained yield, and environmental quality. The plan must be completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by September 30, 1980, for approval and implementation. Interim progress reports to Congress were submitted in September 1978 and 1979. The Act also established a special California Desert Conservation Area Advisory Committee to assist in plan development, required major public involvement in the planning process, and provided for an intensified interim management effort in the area to protect desert resources while the plan was being developed.

Congress authorized \$40 million for planning and interim management during the FY 1977-1981 period. Appropriations have been significantly below this level.

BLM-California directly administers half the land in the California Desert Conservation Area -- 12.5 million acres. There are also 3 million acres of military reservations and 2.5 million acres of National Monuments, with the remaining acreage in state and private ownership.

This vast region of open space, public lands, and tremendous natural and cultural resource values is in the backyard of 14 million people who live in the Southern California coastal megapolis. Issues and controversies are inevitable: How much energy generation, wilderness, off-road vehicle use, mineral production, endangered species, transmission corridors, wildlife, livestock grazing, irrigated agriculture, geothermal steam? Where?

These issues, and many others, must be resolved within a multiple-use concept in the California Desert Plan. These resource uses must be managed in the interim to protect the values being addressed in the Plan, and the impacts of these uses must be addressed in the Environmental Statement on that Plan.

California Desert Plan

The Advisory Committee required by FLPMA was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1977. This Committee, composed of 15 exceptionally capable persons representing a wide variety of disciplines, viewpoints, and geographic areas in California, established itself as the focal point

for public involvement in formulation of the Desert Plan through a series of public meetings, seminars and field trips during the information-gathering phase of the effort.

The planning activity is being carried out by BLM's California Desert Planning Staff, an interdisciplinary professional organization located in Riverside. A desert-wide inventory -- employing the most sophisticated techniques of data gathering, sampling and analysis, and including LANDSAT and computer technology -- was completed in March 1979. Following this, draft alternatives and a Draft EIS were developed and published on February 15, 1980. The draft document was subject to intensive public review for the 90-day period February 15 - May 15, 1980. About 17,500 copies were distributed during this time.

Additionally, 12 public hearings and workshops were held in as many locations in California during this public review period. These were attended by 924 people, of which 336 gave testimony. On toll-free telephones operated by DPS during the review period, a total of 3,630 calls were received requesting copies of the draft or further information, or making comments on it. The review period produced 8,400 individual written comments.

Based on review, public comments, and close coordination with dozens of State, Federal and local agencies, interested organizations and groups, and continued contact with thousands of interested people, the Proposed Plan and Final EIS will be developed. The deadline date for submission to the Secretary of the Interior is September 30, 1980. This extremely tight timeframe will require close coordination among the California State and Washington BLM offices, the Department's Office of Environmental Programs and Review, and the Solicitor's Office to meet the scheduled date with a quality product.

Interim Management

Progress does not stop for planning, nor should it. Management decisions on land use must be made every day on the public lands in the California Desert.

FLPMA contains a special mandate for an interim program to manage, use, and protect the public lands and their resources, now in danger of destruction, in the California Desert Conservation Area while the Desert Plan is being prepared. Emphasis is placed upon such issues as law enforcement rangers and minind regulations. These issues, together with key actions on energy development, off-road vehicles, wilderness, wild burros, recreation, cultural resources, and numerous others that affect interim management in the area are discussed on separate Program pages throughout this book.

CALIFORNIA REORGANIZATION PROPOSAL

Program Definition and Magnitude

A Southern California Organizational Review Team (SCORT) was named in February 1979 to examine the existing organizational structure and make recommendations for the most efficient and effective organization for managing public lands in southern California. This is the opportune time to examine this question since, at the end of this fiscal year, we will have a California Desert Plan and will be moving into an implementation mode. The study area included everything within the boundaries of the Folsom, Bakersfield, and Riverside Districts. A key issue was the optimum structure to manage the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA).

In conducting the study, the SCORT group relied heavily on interviews with most employees and supervisors in the study area, and on meetings with other governmental agencies, individuals, and user groups interested in BLM programs in southern California. They also utilized workload data, cost projections, and related organizational studies. The report of the SCORT group was issued in July 1979 and served as the basis for a recommendation from the State Director to Headquarters for organizational change.

Recommendation

The recommendation of the State Director was sent to the Director on August 20, 1979. It contained the following principal features:

1. Establishing a single California Desert District with headquarters in Riverside. The boundaries of the District's major resource areas would coincide with and be identical to the boundaries of the CDCA. This is the most significant and critical of the recommendations.
2. Combining the Folsom District with certain non-CDCA portions of the Bakersfield District to form a District headquartered at Bakersfield. Folsom, Hollister, and Bishop would be the location of detached Resource Area Offices.
3. Establishing a Los Angeles Public Information Office.
4. Emphasizing service to the public and on-the-ground management.

Current Status

Headquarters has agreed to the concept structure, and the proposal has been approved by the Secretary's office. Anticipating the approval, a reorganization implementation task group was formed in the State Office

with active participation from the affected districts. This group is working on revising functional statements, preparing position descriptions, collecting information from employees, and working out proposed placements. It is anticipated that all permanent and WAE employees will be accommodated within the new organizational structure. Employees are being kept currently advised on the status of the reorganization proposal.

Effect of Reorganization Proposal on Employees

There are presently 321 employees in the study area (Folsom, Bakersfield, and Riverside Districts, and Desert Planning Staff). The proposal for reorganization is based on the assumption that all positions will be utilized in the new structure. There will continue to be 321 employees, and no reduction-in-force is contemplated. It is anticipated that approximately 66 employees will need to be relocated. Under the reorganization, a larger proportion of employees will be located in Resource Area offices, and fewer in District offices.

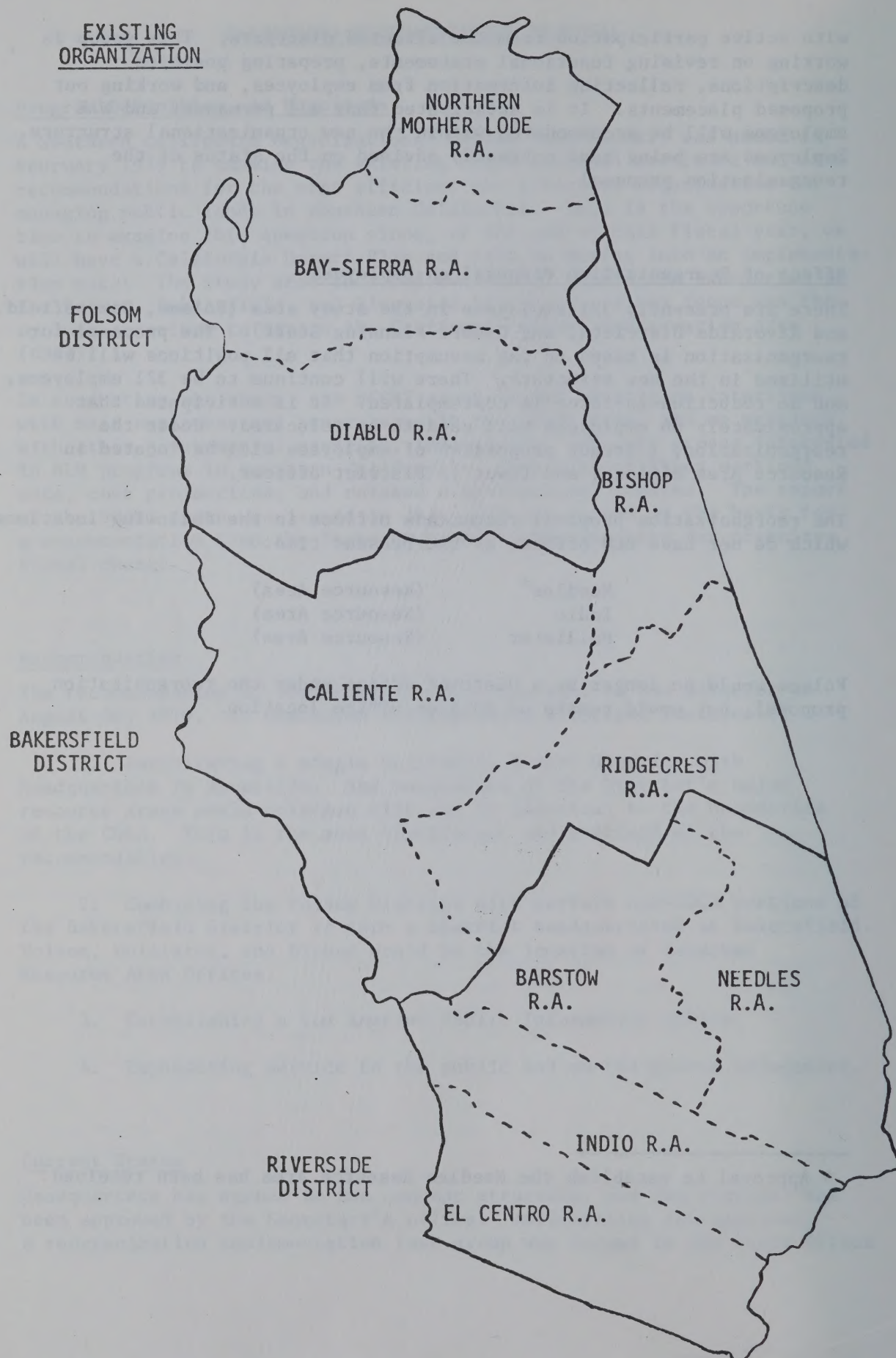
The reorganization proposal recommends offices in the following locations which do not have BLM offices at the present time:

Needles*	(Resource Area)
Indio	(Resource Area)
Hollister	(Resource Area)

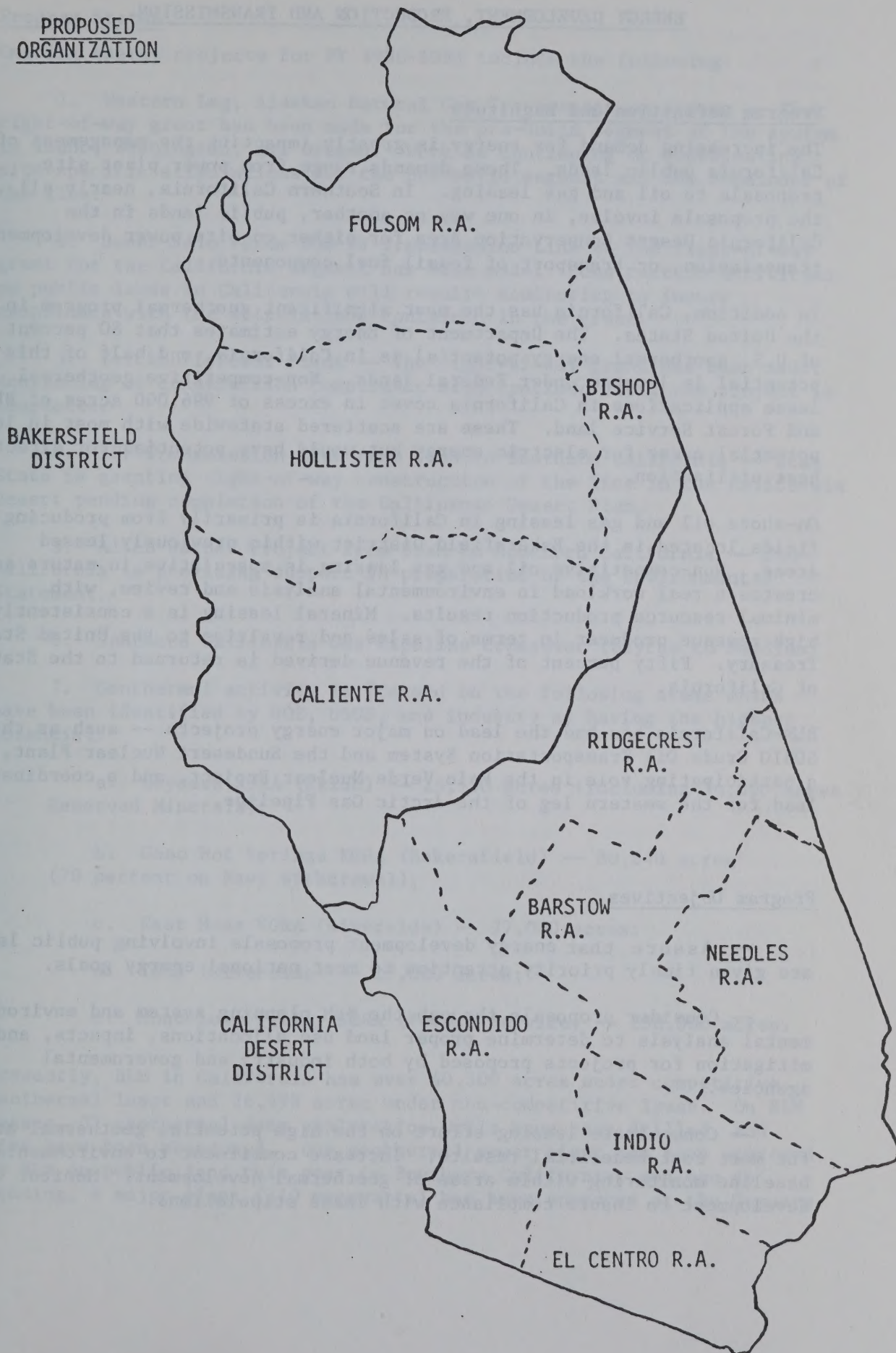
Folsom would no longer be a District Office under the reorganization proposal, but would remain as an Area Office location.

* Approval to establish the Needles Resource Area has been received.

EXISTING
ORGANIZATION



PROPOSED
ORGANIZATION



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Program Definition and Magnitude

The increasing demand for energy is greatly impacting the management of California public lands. These demands range from power plant site proposals to oil and gas leasing. In Southern California, nearly all the proposals involve, in one way or another, public lands in the California Desert Conservation Area for either on-site power development, transmission, or transport of fossil fuel components.

In addition, California has the most significant geothermal program in the United States. The Department of Energy estimates that 80 percent of U.S. geothermal energy potential is in California, and half of this potential is located under Federal lands. Non-competitive geothermal lease applications in California cover in excess of 996,000 acres of BLM and Forest Service land. These are scattered statewide with most in low potential areas for electric energy but would have potential for direct heat utilization.

On-shore oil and gas leasing in California is primarily from producing fields located in the Bakersfield District within previously leased areas. Non-competitive oil and gas leasing is speculative in nature and creates a real workload in environmental analysis and review, with minimal resource production results. Mineral leasing is a consistently high revenue producer in terms of sales and royalties to the United States Treasury. Fifty percent of the revenue derived is returned to the State of California.

BLM-California has had the lead on major energy projects -- such as the SOHIO Crude Oil Transportation System and the Sundesert Nuclear Plant, a participating role in the Palo Verde Nuclear Project, and a coordinating lead for the western leg of the Arctic Gas Pipeline.

Program Objectives

-- Assure that energy development proposals involving public land are given timely priority attention to meet national energy goals.

-- Consider proposals through the BLM planning system and environmental analysis to determine proper land use allocations, impacts, and mitigation for projects proposed by both industry and governmental agencies.

-- Concentrate leasing effort on the high potential geothermal areas for most cost-beneficial results. Increase commitment to environmental baseline monitoring within areas of geothermal development. Monitor development to insure compliance with lease stipulations.

Program Status

Ongoing energy projects for FY 1980-1981 include the following:

1. Western Leg, Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation System -- The right-of-way grant has been made for the pre-build segment of the system in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Work is continuing on coordinating site-specific stipulations for the pre-build segment and the remainder of the line.

2. Dever-Palo Verde 500 kV Transmission Line -- The right-of-way grant for the California segment has been made. Construction activities on public lands in California will require monitoring to insure compliance with the stipulations contained in the grant.

3. Kerckhoff Power Plant -- The right-of-way grant has been made. Monitoring of construction compliance will continue until the project is completed.

4. IPP Transmission Line from Utah to Southern California -- Utah State is granting right-of-way construction of the line in the California Desert pending completion of the California Desert Plan.

5. Allen Warner Project from Utah to Southern California -- BLM-California is providing support in preparation of the Environmental Statement.

6. Southern California Gas Pipeline Crossover (Blythe to Needles)

7. Geothermal activity is focused on the following areas which have been identified by DOE, USGS, and industry as having the highest potential:

a. Geysers KGRA (Ukiah) -- 25,150 acres (including 14,000 acres Reserved Minerals);

b. Coso Hot Springs KGRA (Bakersfield) -- 80,640 acres (70 percent on Navy Withdrawal);

c. East Mesa KGRA (Riverside) -- 77,000 acres;

d. Yuha (Riverside) -- 27,000 acres;

e. Mono-Long Valley KGRA (Forest Service) -- 288,000 acres.

Presently, BLM in California has over 40,500 acres under competitive geothermal lease and 26,498 acres under non-competitive lease. On BLM leases, 32 geothermal deep exploration wells have been drilled, and five have been abandoned. One geothermal power plant has been approved by BLM on public land this year in Southern California, and one is pending; a major plant (110 megawatts) has been approved at the Geysers.

Geothermal EAR and leasing schedules have been developed and initiated for each area with identified significant resources. As more tracts come under lease, surface resource management of leased tracts and compliance work with leases increases dramatically. Although a major effort is required to complete inventories and environmental analyses prior to leasing, the work really is just beginning when the lease is offered. A major competitive oil and gas sale was held this year with two more scheduled. 750,000 acres of public land are under oil and gas leases in California. Annual production is about 18 million barrels of oil and 10 billion cubic feet of natural gas. An additional 200,000 acres of non-competitive oil and gas activity have been applied for in the CDCA based on the projection of the "over thrust belt" into Nevada, Arizona, and California.

Major Issues

1. Early knowledge of proposed projects affecting public land is necessary since funding for the program is by advance deposit from applicant. A system of tracking projects from their beginning to completion is necessary. Close coordination with other Federal, State, and local agencies needs to continue and improve in order that the applicant will not face unnecessary delays.

2. Advocates of rapid energy development are critical of BLM in California for not making Federal land available more quickly for geothermal lease. On the other hand, conservationists are concerned about the extensive land and environmental impacts of geothermal production and are critical of BLM processing without full EIS's or completed MFP's.

3. Leasing prior to land use planning has the potential of conflicting with multiple-use management. BLM-California believes that issuing a geothermal lease is a commitment to development and an encumbrance on the land and should be analyzed fully before such commitments are made. This opinion is not universally shared.

4. The California Energy Commission has identified the CDCA as a major source of wind energy for supplying electricity to California. This is not now a part of the proposed plan for the CDCA.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The Forest Management Program in California is second only to Oregon in BLM -- 240,000 acres of productive forest land, and more than 600,000 acres of non-commercial timber and woodland. Commercial forest land, managed either wholly or in part for timber production, includes 175,000 acres of the productive forest base and contains approximately 3.5 billion board-feet of commercial timber. Much of the forested lands are on scattered tracts requiring land survey and access across private land. Ukiah is the primary timber-producing district, including all of Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) #13 and the King Range Conservation Area which has its own SYU #8 of 20,000 acres, producing approximately 2 million board-feet annually. There are forestry programs in Folsom, Redding, Susanville, and Bakersfield, where tracts throughout the districts make up SYU #15.

Program Objectives

-- Develop and market the full productive capability of the commercial timber lands under multiple-use and sustained yield principles, based on the allocation of forest lands to timber production under the Bureau's planning system and the assessment of environmental impacts.

-- Complete, by September 1980, a timber management plan and Environmental Statement for SYU #13 and a timber management plan and environmental assessment for SYU #15. (See following Forestry Environmental Statement page.)

Program Status

The current forest inventory was completed in 1975 in preliminary form. It is presently being supplemented with intensive data to replace statistical estimates of fragile site and multiple resource concerns. Pending completion of the final Allowable Cut Plan, which will follow completion of the Timber Management EIS and EAR, we are operating at the preliminary estimated sustained yield rate that provides a 25 million board-foot harvest annually, with a gross receipt value of approximately \$3 million.

Reforestation and site and stand improvement are commensurate with this level of harvest -- 600,000 seedlings planted on 1,000 acres in 1980. A considerable portion of this work is being accomplished with YACC crews, allowing contractual site and stand preparation projects that are necessary to reforestation of backlogged acreage of currently non-productive forest lands.

Major Issues

1. Many commercial timber stands are over mature stands and not yet subjected to intensive forest management practices. These and other problems of under-stocking have resulted in an estimated productivity of only 40 percent of capability on much of the forest lands.

2. Needs have been identified as prerequisite to a successful harvest and management plan. These are legal access, physical access, property line determination, and environmental assessment. Difficulty in accomplishing and maintaining lead time in these tasks grows each year.

3. Public concerns (primarily in the North Coast area) present newer and more complex problems each year: Redwood controversy; Big Butte wilderness area; brush conversion by herbicide spraying; objections to management plans for areas adjacent to rural subdivisions.

--FORESTRY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Program Definition and Magnitude

The timber management program administered by BLM-California, except for SYU #8 (King Range), is impacted by the lawsuit filed against BLM nationally by the Natural Resources Defense Council on November 7, 1975. As part of the national settlement agreement, whereby BLM agreed to more site-specific environmental analyses, a completion date of 1980 was established for preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on SYU #13 which encompasses the timber lands in the Ukiah District except for King Range, and the Environmental Assessment (EAR) for SYU #15 which encompasses timber lands in the Susanville, Folsom, Redding and Bakersfield Districts in California, as well as in Carson City, Nevada. A notice of deviation has been forwarded to NRDC extending the filing date for the final SYU #13 EIS to April 1981.

The Environmental Statement will examine 70,000 acres of public land scattered throughout three planning units in SYU #13 capable of timber producing, including land use alternatives considered in reaching the proposal. Limitations are to be identified on timber harvesting and related management practices in order to maintain productive forest land values and to provide for the protection and use of other resources. The annual volume of timber harvest proposed and the mix of silvicultural methods needed to carry out the activity plan (Allowable Cut Plan) are also to be considered.

The Environmental Assessment prepared for approximately 140,000 acres of productive forest land scattered throughout SYU #15 will be completed by September 1980.

Program Status

1. SYU #13 (EIS). Land-use planning updates for three planning units -- the Scattered Blocks, East Mendocino, and Red Mountain -- were completed early in Fiscal Year 1980. The preliminary draft EIS analyzes six alternatives, including the proposed action. Major issues relate to wildlife habitat (old growth), soils and site productivity, access, water quality, cultural resources, social and economic conditions, and land use. The EIS has been forwarded to the Headquarters office for their review and comment prior to issuing a draft EIS. The public comment period will begin September 27, 1980, and run for 60 days. The final EIS is scheduled for filing with the Environmental Protection Agency on April 21, 1981.

2. SYU #15 (EAR). The draft EAR will be available for public review in July with a 30-day comment period. Four alternatives, including the proposed action, are analyzed in terms of major issues brought forward during the scoping process. These issues are related to endangered and sensitive wildlife species, fisheries, and critical deer winter range; visual resources; cultural resources; and social and economic conditions.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Three types of ranges are managed by BLM: Great Basin, Desert Arid, and Mediterranean Annual. All three types occur on public lands in California, and Mediterranean Annual is unique to California.

Livestock Grazing in California

Licenses and Leases Annually	874
Cattle and Horses	114,000
Sheep	64,000
Total AUM's	400,000
Acres Subject to Grazing	10,000,000

(Also see "Wild Horse and Burro" Program page)

Program Objectives

- Manage grazing on public lands within the vegetative resource capabilities for livestock production while providing for other resource needs.
- Prevent domestic livestock trespass.
- Ensure that Federal investments in range projects are allocated wisely and maintained to retain their utility.

Program Status

Thirty percent (3 million acres) of California's 10 million acres of range lands have established trend studies on them. Based on this sampling, it is estimated that 2,700,000 acres are improving, 5,100,000 acres are static, and 2,200,000 acres are declining. Trends in range should improve markedly once intensive livestock management is implemented.

Following the completion of grazing Environmental Statements and as funding permits, intensive livestock management systems along with monitoring will be permitted. In 1981, this will involve some 11,769,000 acres. The implementation of intensive livestock management involves a major investment in range facilities on the ground, as well as changes in livestock grazing practices.

Livestock trespass is being handled on a case-by-case basis. The total magnitude of livestock trespass is not presently known.

Maintenance of existing range facilities is being limited, in most cases, to inspections of existing projects.

Major Issues

1. The livestock industry and concerned environmental organizations, which have both been extremely supportive of BLM's efforts in California, are becoming seriously frustrated by potential long delays in implementing sound grazing management programs and projects on the ground.

2. Livestock grazing decisions for the Tulead/Homecamp ES area have been appealed by some of the area ranchers. Their protests are based on the reductions in their permitted use and the acres being proposed for vegetative manipulation.

--GRAZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the court-ordered BLM program resulting from the suit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council, BLM-California is preparing 18 Environmental Impact Statements between 1975 and 1988. This effort will cost approximately \$8 million from inventory to statement. This figure does not include the California Desert Conservation Area EIS, costs incurred by offices outside California, or any implementation of intensive livestock management.

Program Objective

-- Insure that environmental impacts of livestock grazing are understood, shared with the public, and taken into account in management decisions.

Program Status

We have completed the Tuledad/Homecamp Statement, which is the first of 18 statements. The statement for the California Desert Conservation Area, in the Bakersfield and Riverside districts, has been released in draft form. The draft for Cowhead/Massacre will be printed in the near future. The EIS on the final California Desert Plan will satisfy the court-directed range EIS encompassing 11 million acres, only portions of which are suitable for grazing. In 1981, statements are to be completed on the McCain Valley--74,000 acres, Mount Dome--34,000 acres, Benton-Owens Valley--414,000 acres, and Cal Neva--642,000 acres.

Major Issues

There is significant disagreement on the best and most realistic way to allocate and analyze impacts on vegetative resources. BLM-California believes that allocation, analysis, and management by utilization is the most effective way of meeting our objectives for proper range management.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Nearly every outdoor recreation use known to man is enjoyed on public lands in California and, despite the fact that there are 16 million acres of these lands, the users are already crowding one another.

Activities include sight-seeing, camping, rock hunting, motorcycling, picnicking, dune-buggy driving, hiking, hunting, dry land sailing, bird watching, fishing, white water boating, rocket shooting, rock climbing, hang-gliding, competitive ORV events, and backpacking in solitude. These activities represent over 17 million visitor-use days on the public lands in California, of which nearly 14 million visitor-use days occur within the California Desert.

BLM's Ranger Program grew out of the need to effectively manage the recreation demands on BLM lands in the Desert, to provide information and assistance, and to enforce rules and regulations when necessary.

Program Status

Throughout the State, BLM manages 37 existing campground facilities and has constructed and is operating BLM's first major visitor contact and interpretive center -- the Barstow Way Station, located in the California Desert. The Yuha Way Station, a second center, is scheduled for construction in FY 1980-1981.

An intensive implementation effort will be initiated following completion of the California Desert Plan at the end of FY 1980. Recreation Management Plans, Off-Road Vehicle Designation Plans, and Cultural Resource Management Plans -- both within and outside the CDCA -- will be aided by the full-scale implementation of the Visitor Services Program. The heart of this public services program will be built around its in-field visitor contact/education/interpretation approach. A separate page is devoted to presenting the rationale for such a program.

Major construction has been completed on 70 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail in Southern California. Progress is underway for the construction and management of 90 additional miles. Involvement is also underway in the National Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program. Over the next seven months, BLM will be working closely with the State's Cooperative Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Key facets of the off-road vehicle, white water river, and Pacific Crest Trail programs are covered in the following pages.

There is a lot going on, but one thing is clear: the potential for recreation management is just beginning to be realized on public lands in California.

--OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Program Definition and Magnitude

There are over 1.5 million off-road vehicles within the State of California. The 21,000 miles of vehicle routes and the various "open" areas located on the public lands are significant-use areas for these vehicles. About 125 competitive vehicle events are scheduled each year on the public lands involving some 60,000 participants and 200,000 spectators. The Bureau collects about \$60,000 from authorized competitive events each year.

Program Objectives

Vehicle management on the public lands in California is directed by Executive Order 11644 which requires the protection of resources and minimization of conflicts among the various uses of the public lands. The Interim Critical Management Plan for off-road vehicles in the California Desert, which was developed to manage this issue in 1973, has withstood the test of court actions -- both by environmental and vehicle user groups.

Program Status

The ICMP for off-road vehicles in the California Desert will lose its "interim" status in 1980 with the completion of the California Desert Plan. The off-road vehicle element of the California Desert Plan will then become an approved and on-going program. The continual growth of the off-road vehicle population is increasing pressures to use additional public lands. Despite the fact that ORV regulations are still pending, vehicle management programs have had to be developed in cooperation with ORV groups in key use areas outside the Desert in California.

Major Issues

1. FLPMA provides for ORV use in the California Desert "where appropriate." The President's Executive Order requires the prevention of ORV use that causes "adverse impact" to natural resources. There is continuing disagreement among ORV enthusiasts and environmental groups regarding the interpretation of these terms.
2. ORV groups view BLM's Wilderness Program as a serious potential infringement of their "right" to use the public lands.
3. At this time, there are not sufficient scientifically valid data on the impacts of ORV use on soils, vegetation, wildlife, and air quality.

--PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

Program Definition and Magnitude

The 2,350-mile Pacific Crest Trail from the Mexican to the Canadian borders, through California, Oregon and Washington, was established by the National Trails System Act. Approximately 145 miles of the trail route on both public and private land are under the management responsibility of BLM-California.

Program Objective

-- Acquire and build the portion of the Trail for which BLM is responsible in order to provide the public with a nationally significant border-to-border hiking and horse riding trail.

Program Status

BLM-California has completed 32 miles of trail construction in Southern California and is presently undergoing property line surveys, trail location identification, and preliminary land owner contacts in preparation for future acquisition action.

The National Trails System Act was recently amended by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, and the language prohibiting the use of condemnation on the Pacific Crest Trail was deleted.

Major Issues

1. Some landowners have been unwilling to grant easements.
2. Motorcyclists are using the completed parts of the Trail illegally. Because the Trail lies outside the California Desert, BLM law enforcement authority does not exist to handle the problem.

--WHITE WATER RIVER MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The popularity of white water and related uses and its growth in recent years has placed significant pressures on BLM to manage this program. Nine rivers are receiving moderate to heavy white water use, and eleven rivers offer such potential. On the Stanislaus River in 1979, 19,000 people floated the river commercially and 14,600 used the river in a noncommercial status. Commercial rafting companies grossed \$1,200,000 on the Stanislaus River alone in 1979.

Program Objective

-- Develop management and protection plans for all identified white water rivers by 1981.

Program Status

Management and protection plans for the Stanislaus and Merced Rivers have been developed and were in use during FY 1979. Commercial use of white water rivers is a manageable situation, relatively easy to control, and ongoing. Commercial permit systems are currently in effect on the Stanislaus and Merced Rivers and are working very successfully. Noncommercial users, however, are a continuing problem because of inferior equipment, litter, and fires. More than 30 noncommercial deaths occurred in one year alone on white water rivers in California. Only three of these were on rivers under BLM management. Regulation of private users through a permit system may become a future necessity if the situation continues to worsen.

SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT:

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Program Definition and Magnitude

In the past, the natural history program has primarily been an identification effort aimed at unique resource values. However, with the advent of FLPMA in 1976 and its provision for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's), the critical area concept has been given renewed emphasis, not only for identifying critical resource values but also for protecting them. Most recently, the President's 1980 environmental message directed the Bureau to "give special management attention" to significant areas on the public lands. This message has provided the impetus for the development of an overall management umbrella combining all the tools for the identification, management and protection of significant, unique and critical public land values under a coordinated thrust.

Program Objectives

-- Provide for the protection of all unique, critical and manageable resource values on the public lands within a coordinated framework that applies the most appropriate management tool within the Bureau's authority.

-- Monitor protection efforts, and identify and resolve conflicts in land use preventing the proper protection of significant resource values.

Program Status

The 1979 Natural Area Inventory and Evaluation Report for the public lands identified a total of 49 natural areas State-wide amounting to approximately 461,309 acres. This is about 3.12 percent of the public lands in California. The ACEC aspect of the Desert Plan is expected to significantly increase these figures.

The evaluation of natural areas in 1979 revealed the following: of the five areas reported to be in a declining condition in the 1978 inventory, two (Negit Island and Rainbow Basin) were again reported to be getting worse environmentally. Of the 16 new areas reported, three (Dove Springs, Great Falls Basin, and Sage/Horse Canyon) were reported in a declining condition. The Chuckwalla Valley Desert Lily and Dead Indian Creek areas were the only areas reported in the 1978 evaluation as in a stable condition but, in 1979, were reported to be in a declining condition. The primary reason reported by field offices for the worsening condition of these areas (except Negis Island) are visitor impacts, especially ORV use.

The effort to provide a coordinated "special area management" approach for field offices is presently in a transition stage. In the interim, the primary components are being refined and consolidated. Draft guidelines for ACEC appeared in the *Federal Register* on June 6, 1979. An internal workshop for State Office ACEC coordinators was held, and public workshops were conducted during the summer. Final guidelines are expected the first part of June 1980.

Major Issues

1. On-site protective measures for significant resources are generally expensive, and patrolling consumes work-months needed elsewhere. Consequently, increased public education to enhance critical resource value appreciation and diminish the need for physical protective measures and personnel monitoring is essential. Interpretation and environmental awareness through an effective visitor management program should greatly reduce costly protection measures.

2. Natural water sources are an integral part of the eco-systems comprising many natural areas. It will be necessary to secure the permanent availability of water sources through water right acquisition for applicable natural areas.

WILDERNESS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Wilderness is a major environmental issue in California. Although BLM wilderness study procedures are not yet final, the wilderness issue is already affecting many areas, including energy development, mining, range, forestry, and ORV programs.

Program Objectives

-- Complete the wilderness suitability decisions for the 5.5 million acres of Wilderness Study Areas in the California Desert by December 1980 as part of the Desert Plan, and the report phase within the following two years (by September 1982).

-- Complete the wilderness inventory on the interstate units of public lands between California/Nevada and California/Oregon by December 1980.

Program Status

The Wilderness Inventory of all public lands in California will be completed by December 1980. Our ability to undertake studies of these WSA's as part of our on-going planning program is dependent on the development of Bureau study policies. Until such time as these policies are finalized, planning efforts within WSA's will be limited to interim management resource opportunities which are compatible with the preservation of wilderness characteristics.

Strong pressures for use are expected to continue in the identified WSA's with high energy, timber or mineral values. Special authority for studies in advance of the final Bureau-wide policies is not expected to be available. BLM is participating jointly in a wilderness study of the Big Butte (BLM) - Shinbone/Red Mountain/Castle Peak (FS-Rare II) area in the Ukiah District. Completion is scheduled this year. Special approval has been granted to make wilderness suitability decisions as part of the Eastern San Diego County planning effort (McCain Valley).

Major Issue

Should changes in Bureau final study policies result in a broader interpretation of wilderness characteristics and quality consideration than has been considered to date, some of the interim management decisions may come under scrutiny as having created unacceptable impacts on the wilderness characteristics of the public lands.

GENERAL PROGRAMS

AIR QUALITY

Program Definition and Magnitude

Air quality is an important political and environmental issue in California and must be considered in many of the Bureau's activities. Examples of actions that require air quality impacts are recreation ORV's, wilderness, energy development, timber sales, prescribed burns, and waste disposal.

Program Objectives

- Assure that BLM activities comply with all Federal, State, and local air quality standards.
- Develop baseline data for visibility and air quality-related values.
- Review off-site air pollution sources to assure non-degradation of the air quality of the public lands.

Program Status

The Forest Service, Park Service, and BLM-California issued a joint air resources policy in 1977. This is the first such policy issued in the Bureau. A contract for climatology and air quality information statewide was completed to be used for EIS/EAR and planning data. A contract has been completed for air quality data in the California Desert Conservation Area, and studies have been completed to assess the impacts of ORV's on air quality and the possible increase of valley fever due to ORV events. New program thrusts are being carried out through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to monitor visibility in two of the California BLM districts. Additionally, the California State Office has taken the lead for the National Interagency Air Quality Related Values task force.

The Chemise Mountain Wilderness Study Area in the King Range has been recommended for reclassification to a Class I area. Also, the State of California is analyzing the entire King Range, the Mono Basin, and the Morango Basin for reclassification to Class I.

An atmospheric deposition station has been located in the Ukiah District to study long-term trends of acid-rain.

Major Issues

1. The question of reclassification of wilderness study areas and wilderness areas to Class I will impact future land uses.

2. Air quality impacts may be the decisive factor in permitting energy development such as coal, geothermal, and nuclear in California. Air basins off public lands are already impacting these lands and may prevent development of public resources.

3. The 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) place air quality redesignations almost entirely with the state agencies, and BLM's involvement is uncertain at the present time.

4. The CAAA states, "The Federal Land Manager has an affirmative responsibility to protect and enhance the air quality-related values (including visibility) in Class I areas." Inventories of air quality-related values need to be initiated statewide.

5. New source reviews under the CAAA will necessitate each state to gear up for a major workload that currently cannot be handled in-house.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING (ADP)

Program Definitions and Magnitude

BLM has been developing automated data processing techniques to help the Bureau better utilize its work force. BLM is using computers to perform certain tasks more efficiently and less tirelessly than can an employee. This then frees the employee to perform other required tasks which cannot be automated. In the long run, this allows the Bureau to meet its required objectives in a more timely manner with fewer employees.

Program Objectives

-- Investigate data processing techniques and identify those tasks which could benefit from data processing technology.

-- Plan, develop, and implement data processing for identified tasks or projects; and train personnel on how to use data processing technology in accomplishing their responsibilities more efficiently.

Program Status

The Bureau leased a Honeywell 66/80 third generation computer in 1978. This computer is located in the Bureau's Service Center in Denver, Colorado. The BLM-California offices are connected to this computer through a data communication network developed for this purpose. BLM-California also has two mini-computers which are used to perform some of the less complex tasks.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Program Definition and Magnitude

On-the-ground location is the basic and initial requirement of management for public lands and resources. The official surveys for all Federal lands are conducted by the cadastral survey component within BLM. Federal lands comprise 45 percent of California's land surface.

Program Objectives

-- Resurvey all public lands surveyed prior to 1910 that are found to be fraudulent or obliterated due to deterioration of original monuments. Most of the surveys needed in California support energy development, timber sales, and resolution of trespass cases and are located in areas of pre-1910 surveys.

Program Status

Detached field stations have been established at four locations to benefit the minerals, timber, lands, and recreation programs. Three additional field stations have been established under cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

Fiscal Year 1980 was the first year that the Cadastral Survey Branch has used a contract helicopter on a year-round basis to transport field survey crews to and from the job sites. The helicopter has been used in Mojave and Weaverville, and on the Pacific Crest Trail. It is anticipated that we will have a year-round helicopter in future years also as it provides more productive work time at a job site, eliminating the 2-4 hours per day previously being spent in transit.

A cooperative survey among the U.S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara County, and the BLM was started in June 1980, with three BLM survey crews performing the exterior and control surveys. The remainder of the survey work is to be contracted to private surveyors.

An updated map identifying Federal land responsibilities in California was published in October 1978. California Desert maps showing off-road vehicle use and designations, mineral management and surface mineral status maps, and planning unit maps are all in production.

Major Issues

1. Original surveys on approximately one-half of the federally controlled lands in California were greatly distorted because of incomplete or fraudulent surveys and need to be redone in most cases before land transactions and lease sales can be accomplished.

2. Incoming survey requests exceed manpower and funding capabilities.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California is unique in the diversity, magnitude and antiquity of its cultural, historical and paleontological resources. It has been estimated that a cultural resource site will be found on every 100 acres of BLM land in California, and that one out of every three sites found will be of National Register significance. BLM must locate and provide for the management and protection of these cultural values as part of every planning decision and resource use authorized. In addition, the State of California now has a Native American Heritage Commission and is actively pursuing the protection of all cultural values held by living Native Americans, including sacred and ceremonial sites -- many of which are on the public lands.

Program Objectives

-- Identify and protect those cultural resources on public lands, or on lands which may be affected by BLM actions.

-- Determine the best management for these cultural values in relation to public use and enjoyment, scientific study, and Native American community concerns.

-- Provide for other uses of the public lands without destroying or damaging cultural, historical and paleontological values.

Program Status

Cultural resource inventories are part of the planning and environmental analysis process. The magnitude and complexity of these inventories tax the cultural resource manpower capabilities in California. BLM-California has signed an agreement with the Native American Heritage Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer to provide greater protection for Native American archaeological and cultural values.

Major Issues

1. Loss of cultural sites is a critical problem, especially in the California Desert where approximately one-third of the estimated 40,000 important sites on public lands have been vandalized. The same situation prevails in other areas of the state.

2. A major difficulty exists in hiring competent and experienced archaeological staff, at all levels, on a timely basis.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains about 40 federally listed and 50 state listed rare, threatened, or endangered animals, as well as 15 federally listed and 124 state listed plants. Over 20 of the animals and over 20 of the plants occur on public lands. Endangered species considerations affect almost the entire sphere of BLM operations in California.

Program Objectives

-- Comply with the Endangered Species Act through the BLM planning system and formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.

-- Delineate Critical Habitats and implement habitat management plans to conserve rare, threatened, and endangered species.

-- Conduct specialized inventories.

-- Coordinate with other agencies, conservation groups, schools and universities, and other interests to avoid duplication of effort and the possible adverse effects of cumulative actions by different agencies.

Program Status

BLM-California leads the way in implementing the Endangered Species Act in the Bureau. The State Office and each District Office have designated endangered plant and/or endangered wildlife coordinators. BLM-California has developed much of the policy and guidance which has been adopted Bureau-wide. Additional inventory is needed for program implementation. One habitat management plan is being implemented. Interagency and intergovernmental coordination is excellent. More field initiatives will assist formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Major Issues

1. Compliance with the January 4, 1978, regulations on interagency cooperation (Section 7 consultation) will be hindered by presently inadequate inventories.

2. Without the requisite consultation, based on sound biological facts, many programs could be stopped either locally or regionally through legal means. These programs include oil and gas leasing, geothermal leasing, off-road vehicle events, desert planning, timber production, grazing, and many others.

3. Conflicts between the General Mining Law of 1872 and the Endangered Species Act preclude many forthright efforts to conserve some species.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Program Status

The staff includes a full-time EEO Officer, a WAE EEO Specialist (Hispanic Employment Program Manager), and a WAE clerk-stenographer. The corollary-duty staff includes counselors, Federal Women's Program Manager and coordinators, EEO Coordinators, and a State-wide EEO Committee.

We are hiring minorities (PFT, PPT, and Temporary WAE) at about nine percent of total new hires. Women are occupying an appreciably increasing number of professional positions. There are nine in GS-12 positions -- none above that level. It will be a barrier-breaker when we have our first woman GS-13.

The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Plan, which was mandated by the Civil Service Commission Reform Act of 1978, has necessitated an analysis of our workforce to determine under-representation of women and minorities. Our Interim Affirmative Action Plan targets specific series for recruiting emphasis. We are utilizing both upward mobility and cooperative education programs to aid us in our recruitment goals.

We have three minority cooperative education students working for BLM-California. There have been nine upward mobility positions designated and filled in the past year and a half. One of those selectees is a minority.

Major Issues

1. Managers and supervisors in all the Districts have been visited by the EEO Officer and have had at least two hours of EEO training. The EEO Committee has been expanded to include representatives of each District. This full committee will meet in the State Office at least once a year to discuss the past year's progress and future EEO plans.

2. It is very difficult to attract minority applicants for natural resources-related positions because there is such a small percentage of minorities in these disciplines. We are directing efforts toward cooperative education students in order to locate and place both women and minorities as temporaries so they may become familiar with the Bureau. We hope this will aid in more women and minorities coming into the Bureau on a permanent basis.

3. Hiring freezes and budgetary constraints plague us. Recruiting for women and minorities in natural resource disciplines requires considerable travel and expenditures. The payoff is usually long-term; therefore, it is difficult to see immediate results to justify monies expended. There is a breakthrough in the Personnel area that is

encouraging. Delegated authority to recruit, test, and rate is now available in some series. This procedure will allow direct recruiting for women and minorities for a specific position. Applicant numbers can be limited. While merit principles are followed and the best qualified are selected, the "on-the-ground where needed" approach should make it easier to reach and hire the women and minorities contacted in our recruiting efforts.

Fire is a natural component of the forest and fire is a natural process of forest/land depending on the timing, location, and extent of the fire. The recorded fire was not suppressed, but fire may be used as a management tool where the forest planning system has identified the need.

Fire is organized and equipped to provide direct protection to the forest in California and the northern states of Nevada and Oregon. Fire is organized with the California Department of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service for protection services on an additional 1,361,000 acres.

Fire management is emerging as a large and complex program. It provides important support to most forest activities to help accomplish its objectives in the most efficient and economical manner.

Program Objective

— Integrate fire into resource management plans, wildlife damage prevention, and provide a safe and efficient wildfire management program.

Program Status

The program emphasis is placed on fire prevention of non-forest fires, fire response in detecting and suppressing unwanted fires, and fire to actively manage forest, and management of wildfire safety. The average total number of fires in holding over the five-year average of 211. The most recent five-year average is 18,700. No serious wildfire incidents have occurred, and damaged areas are being reseeded. To meet this trend, forest management agreements and operating plans are being expanded to effectively manage climate, obtain greater utilization of resources, and reduce losses in wildlife resource programs.

Major Issues

I. With additional expertise and funding, nondestructive management areas would be converted into productive wildlife resource areas through the use of fire.

FIRE AND AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Fire is a natural component of the range and forest ecosystem. It can be destructive or beneficial depending on the timing, location, and extent of the burn. The unwanted fire must be suppressed, but fire may be used judiciously as a management tool where the Bureau planning system has identified the need.

Presently, BLM is organized and equipped to provide direct protection on 16,204,000 acres in California and the northwest corner of Nevada and currently contracts with the California Department of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service for protection services on an additional 2,362,000 acres.

Aviation management is emerging as a large and complex program. It provides important support to most Bureau activities to help accomplish our objectives in the most efficient and economical manner.

Program Objective

-- Integrate fire into resource management plans, minimize damages from fire, and provide a safe and efficient aviation management program.

Program Status

The program emphasis is placed on fire prevention of man-caused fires, fast response in detecting and suppressing unwanted fires, using fire to modify dangerous fuels, and management of aviation safety. The average total number of fires is holding near the five-year average of 211. The most recent five-year average in acres burned is 18,700. No serious aircraft accidents have occurred, and increased efforts are being made to keep this record intact. Interagency agreements and operating plans are being expanded to effectively combine efforts, obtain greater utilization of resources, and reduce losses in windland resource programs.

Major Issues

1. With additional expertise and funding, nonproductive brushland areas could be converted into productive multiple resource areas through the use of fire.

2. Contract payments for pre-suppression services from the California Department of Forestry are based on pre-1970 cost estimates and have not been adjusted to reflect current cost of doing business.

3. The aviation program has expanded to where there is a need for a full-time specialist who has knowledge of all phases of air operations.

KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

Program Definition and Magnitude

The King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA), the first national conservation area established by Congress, was authorized by passage of the King Range Act on October 21, 1970. The designation was confirmed in 1974 upon completion of a management plan and an Environmental Statement. Boundaries of the original 54,199-acre KRNCA were extended by Congress in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to include 5,568 additional acres and 7½ miles of ocean front. The KRNCA comprises timbered mountains, grassy hills, innumerable streams, and about 30 miles of rugged coastline.

Program Objectives

-- Consolidate and manage the public lands within the area under the development of a comprehensive, balanced, and coordinated land use plan, indicating primary and secondary land uses.

-- Acquire land or interest in land by donation, purchase or exchange and use "cash" to equalize exchange values. Condemnation of land or interest in land is limited to only those situations where private land is devoted to uses not compatible with the purposes of the Act.

Program Status

To date, 12,083 acres of private land have been acquired through exchange; and 981 acres have been acquired through direct purchase, including a 360-acre condemnation action instituted to protect the viewshed. This first and only condemnation to date was taken to prevent logging, a non-conforming use in that particular location.

There are four BLM campgrounds in the area, as well as the King Range National Recreation Trail and a 37,452-acre Wilderness Study Area. A permanent California Conservation Corps (CCC) camp is being established in the KRNCA for a continuing program of stream rehabilitation, tree planting, and trail and campground maintenance and improvement.

The dilemma of exhausted funds for acquisition of private lands within the KRNCA was resolved by Congress in 1978 with the passage of P.L. 95-352 authorizing up to \$10 million for acquisition; but monies available are dependent upon yearly appropriations by Congress.

During FY 1980, two exchanges and six purchases are being negotiated. Current planning has identified 17,881 acres remaining in private ownership within the KRNCA boundary. Of this total, 13,180 acres have been identified for future acquisition. The remaining private ownership is nearly all within the area of the Shelter Cove subdivision where management as well as acquisition would not be cost-effective.

LANDS PROGRAM

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM-California administers some 16.5 million acres of public land. These lands are accessible to the State's major urban centers, particularly San Diego, the Los Angeles region, and the San Francisco Bay Area. California's population of 22 million is demanding in terms of energy-related needs, community expansion needs, and parks and recreation needs. The private and public sectors file several hundred applications annually with the Bureau for grants, lease, sale, or exchange of the public land as provided by law (FLPMA).

These actions require careful consideration with external land use planning agencies, internal segments of the Bureau planning system, and political base constituencies at the local, State and national levels.

Individual case actions must comply with the requirements of NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the Antiquities and National Historic Preservation Act, and of course with the national and state air, water, flood plain management, noise, and solid and hazardous waste disposal laws and regulations.

It is without doubt a very complex and comprehensive program in BLM since individual decision actions are usually permanent or long-term in nature and have an individual and cumulative impact on the natural and human environment over time. Actions taken are largely done in the "public fish bowl" for determination of public interest and environmental concerns. In addition, they are open to appeals and litigation.

Program Objectives

-- The program is largely dictated by public demand and is measured by unit output of "closed" cases requiring management decisions. Over the years, this program has largely been "reactive" rather than planned -- i.e., dollars and people were put into the program depending on the crisis at the time: Desert Land Entry, Homestead, Public Sale, State Selection, Exchange, Right-of-Way, or Trespass cases.

-- The Bureau Planning System in California has never caught up to public demand trend in terms of long-term needs because of the size and complexity of the State. While many programs can plan on a functionally oriented basis, the objective of the Lands Program is to comprehensively address public demand trend by looking externally from the agency as well as recognizing internal agency requirements. Public demand by its nature is political; and therefore a primary objective is to meet this demand or plan in advance of it, and not overreact to it given policy, law and regulatory guidance.

Program Status

The major thrust of the program is guided by Organic Act Directives and Instruction Memoranda, as regulations to complement sections of FLPMA which relate directly to the Lands Program have not been finalized.

There is a consistently growing trespass problem on the public lands in California, as well as an increasing public demand application case backlog. This may well lead again to a "high cycle" of program increase or to legislative action such as the Mining Claim Occupancy Act or the Unintentional Trespass Act.

A lands program package developed in FY 1974 identified a workload of 1,300 cases. This has increased to an estimated workload of 1,500 cases. Of these 1,500 suspected and confirmed cases, approximately 80 percent involved unauthorized occupancies for residential purposes. During the past five-year period, a closure of only 320 lands trespass cases was reported.

The State Selection Program is pending implementation of the Supreme Court ruling in the Utah vs. Kleppe case. It was announced on May 19 of this year that the Supreme Court found for the United States. A bill is being proposed which will limit the States to five years to make in-lieu selections.

The checkerboard land patterns in the CDCA and Redding Districts will require a significant exchange program with the State of California and Southern Pacific Land Company. This program element will be long-term and expensive in terms of manpower, elapsed time, and money. These lands are largely located in identified BLM Wilderness Study Areas. Many of these private parcels are leased for minerals by SP or the State Lands Commission and require access over BLM-administered public lands for development or exploration under prospecting permits or leases. Neither the State or SP is interested in exchanging "desert for desert" to any large degree. Both would like timber or other valuable lands from which a revenue would be produced. Obviously, this program would have an impact on Northern California districts.

Another element is the BLM/Forest Service boundary adjustment proposal. Both agencies are interested in furthering efficient administrative management, and this is now in formulative stages. BLM and the Forest Service have agreed to establish national coordination positions to guide the jurisdictional transfer and boundary adjustment programs to provide for more efficient management. The national coordinators will develop programs and schedules with the aid of field offices.

Draft legislation to grant general transfer authority will be completed by June 30, 1980.

Five components of the Lands Program -- communication sites, easements, recreation land acquisition, state indemnity selections, and withdrawals -- are discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

Major Issues

1. A backlog of non-energy related lands cases, including withdrawals and restoration, continues to build up on most districts except Ukiah and Susanville.
2. Trespass is continuing unabated. At the present time, this is not a national priority, and manpower and funding limitations hamper Districts in resolving the problem.
3. Coordination with Federal, State and local planning agencies for long-range planning must be pursued throughout the State for cost-effectiveness and resource conflict resolution.

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--COMMUNICATION SITES

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM-California manages 67 developed mountain peaks for communication site purposes and more than 200 peaks having a potential for future development. Of the existing developed peaks, more than 200 rights-of-way have been authorized for multiple-use communications sites. Through shared community repeaters, each site has a potential of several hundred secondary users. BLM-California has developed and is implementing a program which provides for the orderly development and management of these sites.

Program Objectives

- Identification and elimination of unauthorized uses of existing sites.
- Development of guidelines for compliance checks.
- Development of a handbook to guide field personnel in working with the public in the development of communication sites.

Program Status

BLM-California has developed and published a handbook on communication sites and requested BLM-Denver Service Center input to prepare and publish an updated and more comprehensive handbook. A program has been initiated to eliminate existing trespass uses of existing sites, and several key sites have already been surveyed.

Major Issue

1. The large demand for communication sites has forced the Federal Communications Commission to abandon regulations for coordination, resulting in electromagnetic interference and trespass problems for BLM and the Forest Service.

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--EASEMENT ACQUISITIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

A preliminary inventory of access needs conducted in 1966-1967 indicated an easement acquisition program involving the purchase of over 1,200 easements primarily for timber production and public access. Changing private land uses, particularly rural subdivisions, has increased this figure to over 3,000 easements. This is caused by widely scattered blocks of public land many of which, though small in area, have exceptionally high public resource values.

Program Objectives

- Acquire easements to meet timber harvest commitments and for recreational development.
- Respond to special acquisition efforts such as King Range and the Pacific Crest Trail.
- Acquire easements for wildlife (inundation easements for goose nesting areas), communication sites, administrative sites, etc.

Program Status

The State's acquisition program for FY 1980 consists of 48 projects containing 138 easement parcels. Approximately 15 percent of the easements will be acquired during FY 1980, with the balance of the transactions carried forward into FY 1981 and 1982 together with the addition of "new acquisition starts."

Major Issues

1. More and more private landowners object to granting easements voluntarily. An increase in the number of condemnation actions is expected.
2. Acquiring access simultaneously with program production results in failure to meet program commitments when access negotiations fail; however, program capability can only accommodate immediate needs and does not include acquiring land, or interest in land, well in advance of future program needs.

--RECREATION LAND ACQUISITION

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM-California established a pilot program for FY 1979-1981 to exercise the FLPMA authority for utilization of Land and Water Conservation Fund Act monies for land acquisition, thus giving BLM the opportunity to tap a \$966 million fund for land acquisition. In California, BLM's current funding level is only \$220,000 for FY 1980.

Program Objectives

-- Complete land acquisition proposals in California for funding FY 1980-1982.

-- Develop procedural steps for implementation and administration.

-- Acquire lands identified for acquisition upon approval and funding of the proposals.

Program Status

Six areas have been identified for FY 1980-1983 where lands will qualify for acquisition with L&WCF monies and are listed in priority order:

1. King Range. A large, roadless area on the Northern California coast noted for its wild and scenic beauty.
2. Pacific Crest Trail. An international hiking and riding trail along the crest of the mountain ranges from Mexico to Canada.
3. Susan River Trail. The conversion of an abandoned railroad to a highly scenic trail between Susanville and Westwood.
4. Paynes Creek-Table Mountain. A recreation area along and adjacent to the Sacramento River between Redding and Red Bluff.
5. South Yuba River Handicapped Trail. The Nation's first wilderness trail and overnight camping system for handicapped persons.
6. Case Mountain. One of the last privately-owned stands of original old-growth Giant Sequoia trees.

The FY 1980 budget funded acquisitions in King Range at \$420,000; Pacific Crest Trail at \$250,000; and Case Mountain at \$222,000. All six areas are being worked on in close coordination with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Major Issues

1. Over 67 areas have been identified as potential acquisitions. However, present L&WCF appropriations will not accommodate the needed \$86 million.
2. Develop an "in-holding" program to streamline the process of acquiring small, isolated tracts critical to the management of recreation needs.
3. Funding continues to be the single most critical factor delaying implementation of an acquisition program.

--STATE INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the Enabling Acts, the State of California is entitled to surveyed Sections 16 and 36 in every township in support of the common school system. BLM-California has implemented a program to determine the extent of the State's remaining entitlement to indemnity or in-lieu lands in satisfaction for those school lands previously lost to the State and the extent of the unsurveyed lands in-place, the title to which will be vested in the State upon completion of survey.

Program Objectives

- Determine State's remaining entitlement to school lands.
- Satisfy State's remaining entitlement.
- Verify and adjust any over-certifications made to the State.

Program Status

A final audit has been completed by BLM and reviewed by the State Land Commission. The audit shows a remaining entitlement of 115,000 acres in California, of which 52,000 acres are unsurveyed lands which the State will take in place upon survey. No school land surveys are presently programmed. The balance of the State's entitlement acreage will be satisfied upon application for indemnity or in-lieu selections.

Major Issues

1. The State is considering selecting a large block or blocks of public land. The Bureau currently has 14,000 acres of lands classified as suitable for indemnity selections for which the State has no application. In addition, BLM has provided the State an additional list of lands totaling approximately 300,000 acres which were identified as potential selection or exchange base. In view of the recent ruling in Utah vs. Kleppe, the State of California will be limited in its selections to lands valued at no more than 25 percent higher than its lost base lands.

2. The State has proposed a massive State/Federal land exchange program in order to block up respective land holdings. The State's proposal is to select large blocks of Federal lands on an acre-for-acre basis. Approximately 50 percent of the State's offered lands have been identified as unsuitable for BLM programs.

--WITHDRAWALS AND WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

--WITHDRAWALS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Lands needed by a Federal agency for a specific purpose are often "withdrawn" from the operation and effect of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. This withdrawal restricts disposal of the land and holds it for the benefit of the agency to use for that specific purpose.

BLM-California has initiated a program to eliminate a backlog of 130 withdrawal and restoration applications pending at the time of enactment of FLPMA. The pre-FLPMA withdrawal applications affect approximately 583,000 acres of public lands, of which 463,000 acres are for military purposes; 95,000 acres are for Water and Power Resources (previously Reclamation) purposes; 9,000 acres are for Forest Service programs; and 16,000 are for wildlife purposes. Pre-FLPMA restoration applications affect approximately 379,000 acres of public lands, of which 135,000 acres were withdrawn for military purposes; 140,000 withdrawn for Water and Power Resources purposes; and 102,000 included in U.S. Geological Survey Powersite Classifications. FLPMA mandates completion by 1991.

Program Objectives

- Complete pre-FLPMA case actions within the 15-year period specified by FLPMA.
- Complete 80 percent of pre-FLPMA applications during FY 1980.
- Process all post-FLPMA withdrawal and restoration applications within two years of receipt, as specified by FLPMA.

Program Status

As of April 1, 1980, BLM-California has 85 pre-FLPMA withdrawals and restoration applications pending. Of this number, there are two pre-FLPMA withdrawals and eleven pre-FLPMA revocations awaiting final Secretarial action.

Major Issues

Many military withdrawals were created during World War II for bombing ranges. Upon relinquishment of these lands, the military refused to certify that the lands are decontaminated. Restoration of these lands subject to a disclaimer of liability by Interior does not absolve the United States of liability. BLM must determine whether Interior should accept accountability for contaminated lands. The majority of military lands recommended for restoration in California fall within this category.

--WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

Program Definition and Magnitude

FLPMA mandates the review of certain existing withdrawals on Federal lands within 15 years of enactment (by October 21, 1991). Those withdrawals excepted from review under FLPMA are to be reviewed under the general program authority of the Secretary (DM 603). An inventory of all withdrawals was compiled last year. There are 1,331 withdrawals embracing approximately 6 million acres to be reviewed under FLPMA and 481 withdrawals totaling 15 million acres for review under DM 603. Withdrawn properties not being properly utilized must be identified and, where practical, modified or amended to provide multiple use. Review procedures are quite lengthy, including all steps required in processing new withdrawal applications.

Program Objectives

-- Insure that all existing withdrawals are valid and in the public interest.

-- Reduce the amount of withdrawn lands and provide use through alternative methods such as rights-of-way or cooperative agreements with agencies having similar-type programs as BLM.

-- Modify withdrawals to be continued to provide for multiple use of the land, with segregation only against nondiscretionary actions and uses.

Program Status

The inventory has been completed and computerized. All BLM withdrawals and classifications have been forwarded to the Districts for field report and recommendations. Inventory data on withdrawals held by other Federal agencies have been forwarded to the holding agencies for verification. We are currently drafting a schedule (to be coordinated among BLM, the holding agency, General Services Administration, and the Forest Service, where applicable) to insure completion of the review within the timeframe of FLPMA.

Major Issues

1. Negotiations with holding agencies will be a major factor. Success is dependent on timely participation and cooperation by other agencies, particularly the Forest Service and the Department of Defense.

2. Large acreages of public land withdrawn by the Water and Power Resources Service are susceptible to cooperative or right-of-way management rather than withdrawal.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Greatly increased use of public lands within the last 20 years has been accompanied by a dramatic rise in the occurrence of crime -- those crimes which users commit against each other, and those crimes which involve theft and destruction of resources. The most prevalent crimes against resources are thefts, destructions, range arson, and illegal occupancy.

Program Objectives

- Minimize crimes against the resources on the public lands.
- Design programs which will make these lands safe to the visiting public.
- Obtain voluntary compliance with Federal rules and regulations through sound preventive law enforcement.

Program Status

1. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers have been well received by State and local agencies and by the public and the media in California.
2. There are three Special Agents in California: a Special Agent-in-Charge in Sacramento; a Special Agent in Bakersfield; and an Agent Trainee who will be assigned to the northern districts. On April 7, 1978, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, law enforcement authority was delegated to an additional 13 Rangers assigned to the California Desert. The number has now reached 17, the total number allowed by Secretarial Directive. A Case Records Manager is also assigned to the Law Enforcement Staff in the State Office.
3. In addition to the full Federal two-month law enforcement training program, a two-week natural resource law enforcement school was designed and implemented in California for BLM Rangers. Special Agents have obtained prosecutions for thefts of minerals, timber, desert vegetation, and wild horses.
4. A cooperative agreement and contracting program with local law enforcement agencies is operative, and continued success is dependent upon future funding.

Major Issue

Law enforcement authority is needed for Rangers on a state-wide basis.

MINERALS (Non-Energy)

Program Definition and Magnitude

For all mineral commodities, California ranks third nationwide in production and first in total value. The California Desert Conservation Area produces about half of all the State's minerals; leads the Nation in rare earths, asbestos and borax; and has high potential for iron, uranium, aluminum, precious metals, copper, talc, gypsum, and salines.

On public lands, California ranks second in the Nation in the production of salable mineral minerals: \$2.5 million annually. Leasable mineral production ranks California second in potash (200,000 tons/year) and sodium (1 million tons/year). No production figures are available for locatable minerals from public lands, but there are over a million mining claims on file in county offices in the State.

Program Objectives

-- Provide for the production of non-energy mineral resources from the public lands in California with responsible care for other resources and environmental values.

-- Minimize surface damage to other resources in cooperation with State and local agencies and the mineral industry.

-- Implement an efficient system of Mining Claim Recordation in accordance with FLPMA.

Program Status

BLM-California has established a new and innovative mineral inventory process as part of the California Desert Plan. Mineral patent application processing is nearly current. The Material Sales Program is meeting production needs but is not yet under full management. Mining Claim Recordation is going into its third year with 67,800 claims filed, but adjudication is limited due to the numbers involved.

Major Issue

The Department of the Interior (BLM) has the responsibility for mining claim validation on all Federal lands. This responsibility is not understood by the general public and causes confusion/controversy when Federal lands other than BLM are involved.

--MINING CLAIM RECORDATION

Program Definition and Magnitude

October 22, 1979, was the final day for recording unpatented mining claims located on or before October 21, 1976, under FLPMA. A total of 58,000 claims had been filed with the California State Office by that date. This included "old" and "new" claims. Though October 22 was considered to be the peak of the recordation process, filing of claims has continued at an accelerated pace. The total recordations have reached 67,800 (through May 30, 1980). 48,500 claims have been entered into the Automated Data Processing System, providing a reference to claims by geographic area, claim name, and claim owner.

A microfiche system has been added to the Recordation Unit. Microfilming of case files began in January 1980. This is a tremendous space-saving program. 11,000 cases have been filmed. At least 60 cubic feet in saved space is represented in those 11,000 microfilmed cases.

Major Issue

Adjudication land status check has not been performed in most cases due to lack of personnel.

--Mining Regulation

Program Definition and Magnitude

At the present time, BLM has authority to regulate mining activity in the California Desert Conservation Area and Wilderness Study Areas. Regulations are pending that would extend this authority to all public lands. BLM must coordinate with State agencies and counties which have similar duties under surface mining law covering essentially all mining in California.

Program Objectives

-- Manage mining activity in keeping with the law in consideration of other uses and resources of the public lands.

-- Optimize mineral production on public lands while protecting the productive potential of these lands for all their other resource values.

Program Status

43 CFR 3802 Wilderness Regulations have been issued, and 43 CFR 3809 Surface Management draft regulations have been released for public review. Staff coordination with the State Division of Mines and Geology as well as key counties is now underway to assure that county permits meet our standards and enforcement requirements, as determined on a case-by-case basis. MOU's have been signed with 11 counties and have been proposed to 11 more counties. The mining issue is extremely sensitive both to industry which fears over-regulation and to conservation groups which demand maximum protection of environmental values.

Major Issue

Conflict may develop between mining activity and wilderness values in the Wilderness Study Areas established through the inventory process.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains the Nation's second greatest concentration of mass communications media, serving a large and diverse population in a number of major urban centers and throughout widespread rural areas. There are 135 daily newspapers, 400 weeklies, nearly 50 magazines of general and special circulation, 60 commercial television stations, and 300 commercial radio stations. There are approximately 800 environmental and conservation organizations within the State, and a large and vocal assortment of user groups. California has the Nation's largest Congressional Delegation; a well-staffed, full-time State Legislature; a large, complex State Government; and 58 counties.

Program Objectives

-- Establish and maintain public awareness of, and involvement in, the management of the uses and resources of their public lands.

-- Develop support for sound management through open and accurate communication and information services.

-- Maintain effective liaison with State and local governments and diverse user organizations and environmental groups.

Program Status

The monthly California newsletter, BLM NEWSBEAT, with a circulation of 9200, is effective in keeping news media and key groups and individuals informed of BLM programs in California. Effective use of television has bolstered public involvement in the California Desert Program as well as awareness of the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

Major Issues

1. The uncertain and frequently last-minute notices of rule making, public meetings, and programs to implement FLPMA confuse the public and require major unplanned efforts to implement.

2. Bureau-wide development of informational materials, brochures, publications, news, film and television is lacking. This requires extensive duplicative field effort to keep the public aware of BLM's management programs in a time of rapid change.

3. Bureau-wide agreement is needed on the role and mission of Public Affairs.

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM is responsible for providing an on-going occupational safety and health program for 782 employees statewide as well as reducing, to the degree possible, potential hazards on 18 million acres of public lands so that visitors may enjoy these lands with a reasonable degree of safety. Additionally, BLM provides a continuing and effective safety program for several hundred young people in our YCC and YACC programs.

Program Objectives

- Recognize, evaluate and eliminate recognizable hazards in BLM work places and on publicly utilized BLM lands.
- Implement not only Federal and State safety and health standards but also an on-going program of employee and public safety awareness.

Program Status

In FY 1979, BLM employees worked a total of 1,568,525 man-hours and sustained 88 non-disabling and 22 disabling injuries. BLM employees drove a total of 5,156,515 miles on government business, with 34 motor vehicle accidents recorded for the year.

Sixteen million visitor days were recorded on BLM lands under California State Office jurisdiction in calendar year 1979. During that period, 20 visitor fatalities and 48 visitor injuries were recorded on BLM land.

Major Issues

During FY 1980, the following priorities have been established for the Safety Management Program:

1. Continue emphasis on workplace safety and health, including annual program evaluations and facilities inspections and greater safety and health training for all employees.
2. Restructure the Defensive Driver Training program for employees and YACC and YCC members to assure all personnel attend.
3. Upgrade the effectiveness of and support District Safety Coordinators and Tort Claims Officers to increase their expertise and effectiveness.
4. Provide increased emphasis to visitor safety on public lands including initiating long-range programs of hazard reduction.

SOILS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Soil resources, which are basic to the productive potential of public lands, are complex in California. Many of the 900 soil series, representing nine of the ten Soil Taxonomic Orders mapped in California, occur on public lands. Many are unstable and/or highly erodible, and occur on fragile landscapes that are highly susceptible to damage and loss of site use potential.

Program Objectives

-- Provide sound basic soil data for all BLM land use planning, environmental assessments, and project actions in California.

-- Determine the impact on soils of key land use activities, energy development, recreation, ORV use, livestock grazing, forestry, construction, wildlife habitat, and watershed.

-- Manage to protect soil resource potential on the public lands in California.

Program Status

Soil inventories are underway in the California Desert and in other parts of the State in connection with the range, energy, minerals, oil and gas, and forest Environmental Assessments and under FLPMA. Presently, adequate soils data exist on 6.0 million out of 15.5 million acres. A coordinated effort is underway with the Soil Conservation Service and the private sector to complete soil surveys. A portion of these soil surveys are being completed internally by BLM soil scientists. The development of management guidelines based upon sound data related to the impact of resource uses on soils has been completed on some "benchmark" soils, but the completion of guidelines on all soils remains a large workload.

Major Issues

Land use impacts on the natural resources of BLM lands (especially soils) are of major public interest. Major objectives in FY 1980 are:

1. Develop guidelines for ORV interim management on BLM lands based upon quality field study data.

2. Design and develop inexpensive operational systems for the monitoring of various land use impacts on the soil resource.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Telecommunications is a support function to most of the BLM-California programs. This support is provided in two major areas: radio communications, and data communications.

Radio communications is required in the form of mobile radio systems. These radio systems provide safety to both BLM employees working in the field and the general public while using the public land for recreation and other uses. These radio systems are also used to track BLM personnel while they are flying over some of the remote public lands. This provides added safety for the employees. In the event an aircraft encounters difficulty, BLM offices can be contacted by the aircraft as well as a dispatcher dispatching assistance.

As was discussed in the Automated Data Processing section, BLM in the past few years has been developing automated data processing techniques to help the Bureau better utilize its workforce through the use of computers. In support of this activity, the telecommunications staff has been developing data communication networks to allow each of our offices access to the various computers used for automated tasks.

Program Objective

-- Provide all BLM-California projects with radio communications and data communications as required to meet their objectives and provide safety for BLM personnel and the general public using the public lands.

Program Status

Two-way mobile radio communication networks have been designed and implemented in all BLM-California districts. These radio systems provide two-way radio coverage between BLM employees and their district offices in approximately 80 percent of the remote field locations, and 100 percent coverage while flying.

Data communication networks consist of two leased "TELPAC" data circuits: one between Riverside, California, and Sacramento, California; and the other between Sacramento, California, and Denver, Colorado. Both of these lines are equipped with statistical multiplexers which allow these lines to be shared by several users simultaneously, thereby reducing the effective cost of these circuits. All other offices do not currently justify dedicated leased lines and currently access the various computers through dial-up data telephone equipment.

VISITOR SERVICES

Program Definition and Magnitude

With the passage of FLPMA in 1976, the Bureau entered a new era in natural resource management. No longer considered just the custodian of the public lands, the Bureau has now received a Congressional mandate to actively manage these lands under a multiple-use/sustained-yield concept. With this change in philosophy, the Bureau has assumed new responsibilities and is now in the process of providing improved service to the publics we serve. The Visitor Services Program in California has been identified as such a means to better meet this need. This program concept translates into tangible actions by providing services to the public which will assist and benefit them in their use and appreciation of the public lands.

Examples of services provided under this program are:

1. Visitor Information -- providing high-quality maps and brochures and developing, where appropriate, interpretive and environmental education programs;
2. Visitor Assistance and Protection -- providing a search-and-rescue capability, an enforcement capability, field patrol, and other types of on-the-ground assistance; and
3. Resource Use Protection -- monitoring the resource to assure that it is indeed being managed in such a manner as to promote the sustained yield of the resource for various uses.

Program Objective

-- Identify and provide specific services to the public so that we, as a resource management agency, may better accommodate their needs in the wise use of the public lands.

Major Issues

1. The Visitor Services Program has the potential for providing a major contribution to increasing public service in the Bureau. However, if the necessary support, funding and manpower are not provided, the program will in no way meet the expectations for such a program.

2. While the concept for such a Visitor Services Program is well understood, the necessary structure and system for carrying out the various functions under the program are not well developed. Personnel at all levels need to work more closely together to produce tangible services for the public.

WATER QUALITY

Program Definition and Magnitude

Through an interagency agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, the California State Office took an active role in Section 208 Water Planning mandated by the Federal Clean Water Act, and is currently the only BLM State Office with a water quality management plan for public lands within a state. Coordination and cooperation have been effected and are underway between the State Office and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to aid in solving the State's water quality problems. Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the SWRCB, the California State Office will continue Section 208 planning and initiate development and implementation of Best Management Practices in each district.

Water rights is a new thrust in this program as there is a high priority for filing for those rights that are necessary to safeguard the Bureau's on-going resource program.

Additionally, the publication "Solid Waste Management and Practices" was finalized with our Section 208 funds; and it is the only document of its kind in BLM that puts all rules, regulations, policies and procedures for this activity in one document.

Program Status

The initial Section 208 plan has been completed and submitted to the State and to EPA. We are entering into a MOU which will designate BLM as the Management Agency for water quality implementation of our lands. Hydrologists have been placed in each District Office to initiate a water resources program -- i.e., monitoring inventories. Augmentation of the information in our first Section 208 plan will be dependent upon continued funding from the State.

Flood plain management will have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis as additional funds would be necessary to map and delineate all flood plains on BLM lands.

Additional emphasis is being placed on an upcoming water rights acquisition program, and hopefully BLM-California can acquire all water rights necessary for implementation of our programs on the public lands.

Major Issues

1. Implementation of the Bureau's flood plain management guidelines cannot be adequately carried out due to the extremely high cost of such a program.

2. The lack of adequate water quality monitoring hinders the identification of specific water quality problems occurring on public lands in California.

3. Adequate funding under P.L. 95-217, The Clean Air Act, for Section 208 implementation on Federal lands, has not been appropriated to date. Funding is crucial to implement the 208 plan in California.

Program Objectives

The primary goal for the wild horse and burro program is to manage these animals in balance with other uses on the public lands. The immediate task, therefore, is to identify the optimum or desirable number of horses and burros to be managed and to bring existing population levels in line with other biological components of the natural resources on public lands.

Program Status

To date in California, we have not developed any wild horse or burro herd management area plans (HMAP's). HMAP's are the site-specific management plans which determine the number of wild horses and burros to be retained as well as the manner in which the animals will be managed. We have, however, developed three Interim Herd Management Plans. These plans were developed as an interim measure to provide a basis for removal of excess horses or burros in areas where the animals are causing a deterioration of other resource values. Since 1977, we have gathered and adopted out approximately 1,700 excess horses and burros under these plans. We are making use of all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contact distribution centers, etc.) to assure that suitable adoption arrangements are available for the 1,700 excess animals scheduled to be gathered and adopted out in FY 1980.

Other Issues

1. Only 10 percent of the adoption commitment cases reported in California have been followed up, and only 1 percent of the adopted animals can be readily inspected.

2. The amount of transferring title of adopted horses and burros is expected to require considerable extra time at both the State Office and District Office levels. A high-quality job is required when transferring title in order to provide good public relations and to avoid spending an inordinate amount of time in litigation.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Protection, management, and control of wild horse and burro populations are required by Public Law 92-195, as amended. At the present time, there are approximately 2,900 horses and 9,200 burros inhabiting public lands in California. In addition, there are approximately 3,400 animals in California which have been adopted by private citizens through BLM's Adopt-a-Horse program.

Program Objective

The primary goal for the wild horse and burro program is to manage these animals in balance with other uses on the public lands. The immediate task, therefore, is to identify the optimum or desirable number of horses and burros to be managed and to bring existing population levels in line with other biological components of the natural resources on public lands.

Program Status

To date in California, we have not developed any wild horse or burro Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP's). HMAP's are the site-specific management plans which determine the number of wild horses and burros to be retained as well as the manner in which the animals will be managed. We have, however, developed three Interim Herd Management Plans. These plans were developed as an interim measure to provide a basis for removal of excess horses or burros in areas where the animals are causing a deterioration of other resource values. Since 1977, we have gathered and adopted out approximately 2,900 excess horses and burros under these plans. We are making use of all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contract distribution centers, etc.) to assure that suitable adoption arrangements are available for the 1,700 excess animals scheduled to be gathered and adopted out in FY 1980.

Major Issues

1. Only 10 percent of the adoption mistreatment cases reported in California can be followed up, and only 1 percent of the adopted animals can be visually inspected.
2. The process of transferring title of adopted horses and burros is expected to require considerable extra time at both the State Office and District Office levels. A high-quality job is required when transferring titles in order to provide good public relations and to avoid spending an inordinate amount of time in litigation.

3. The wild horse and burro program in California is seriously under-funded. The funds available for removal of excess animals have been grossly inadequate considering the number of animals which need to be removed from public lands as determined through the planning system.

4. California needs to develop more reliable population estimates for the entire State, using acceptable census techniques (e.g., aerial counts, ratio-index censuses).

5. Law enforcement problems continue to exist. However, this problem has been reduced somewhat in recent years through convictions of violators by the courts.

WILDLIFE

Program Definition and Management

Wildlife habitat and wildlife species on public lands in California are more diverse than in any other public land state. There are 23 major vegetation associations, ranging from redwood forest to chaparral to hot desert. In many instances, habitat types are one-of-a-kind and extremely susceptible to deterioration or complete destruction.

Program Objectives

- Conduct wildlife inventory on those areas scheduled for planning and for environmental analysis of energy, grazing, and timber harvest programs.

- Protect, maintain, and enhance a natural diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

- Protect, maintain, and enhance critical habitat for all endangered wildlife species.

- Develop, implement, and evaluate habitat management plans and projects in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies.

Program Status

Present major emphasis is on collecting data to show distribution of wildlife, seasonal movements and habitat preferences, extent of importance of various habitat types, and impacts of other programs. In most instances, the significant data needs are related to non-game wildlife. The California Department of Fish and Game has encouraged BLM to expand its efforts in studying, inventorying, and managing non-game species. To assist in collecting these data, we developed a system of habitat classification, set standards for adequate inventories, and refined the techniques for collecting wildlife data. This system has been adopted, in large part, for Bureau-wide implementation. California's habitat management plan efforts include 12 plans implemented in past years, four others partially implemented, and three being written.

Major Issues

1. Existing wildlife inventory data need to be supplemented to meet the needs of range and forestry environmental statements, as well as such programs as energy, the California Desert, and the Bureau Planning System.

2. The standards adopted for conducting wildlife inventories are sound, but data collection is expensive.

3. Funding in recent years has been specifically for habitat inventories and implementation of existing HMAP's. Funds need to be available for developing new HMAP's.

4. Systems need to be implemented to monitor the changes in wildlife habitat and wildlife populations to evaluate the effects of management practices and verify predictions.

YCC-YACC

Program Definition and Magnitude

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) are related national programs designed to provide meaningful employment and work experience in a conservation-oriented environment to young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

Program Objectives

-- Accomplish needed conservation work through the meaningful employment of young people from all elements of the community.

-- Increase youth understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

Program Status

BLM-California, with the Chico Unified School District, sponsors the Nation's only year-round YCC camp, providing a very positive work-learning experience for 130 youths. This camp is being studied by the Department of the Interior as a model for future year-round programs. BLM-California sponsors an additional summer YCC program at Ukiah, accommodating 21 enrollees.

Funding fluctuations continue to plague BLM-sponsored YACC camps in Redding, Ukiah, and Riverside. The camps are inter-agency in scope and are providing a workforce for all Federal agencies in the area. Riverside has also been very active in assisting local and county conservation agencies. Through YACC, 20 youths have been placed in support positions within the State Office. YACC enrollees provide a very positive workforce, and their units of accomplishment have been above expectations. They have achieved respect and support from all levels of management.

Major Issue

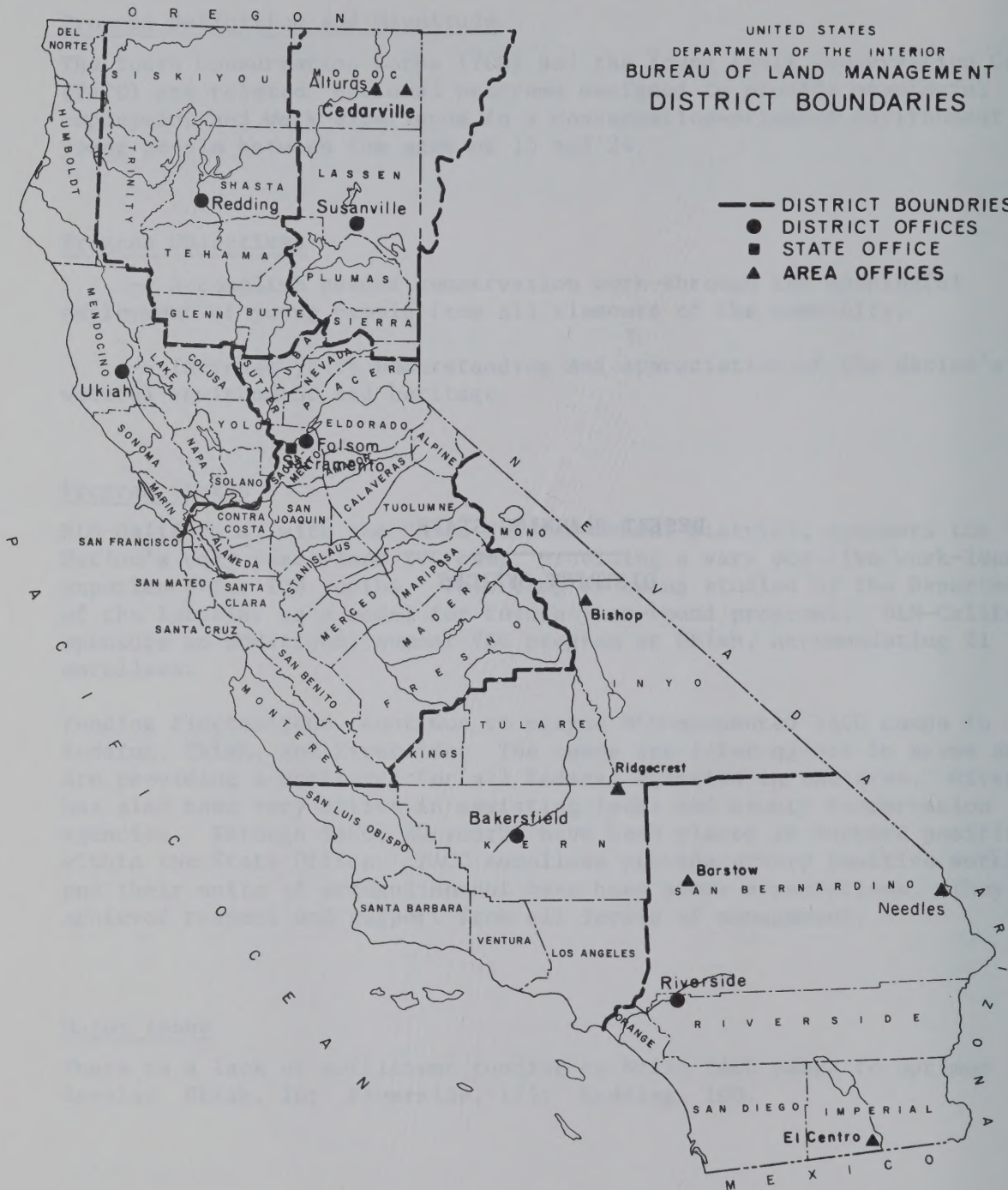
There is a lack of sufficient funding to bring YACC camps to optimum levels: Ukiah, 10; Riverside, 175; Redding, 100.

DESERT PLANNING STAFF

 DISTRICT OFFICES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
● DISTRICT OFFICES
■ STATE OFFICE
▲ AREA OFFICES



PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION
OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, 1979

(in acres)

<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Alpine.....	18,667	Sacramento.....	17
Amador.....	9,236	San Benito.....	112,744
Butte.....	18,957	San Bernardino.....	7,004,404
Calaveras.....	39,033	San Diego.....	185,053
Colusa.....	31,559	San Luis Obispo.....	142,474
Contra Costa.....	69	San Mateo.....	80
Del Norte.....	27	Santa Barbara.....	7,657
El Dorado.....	14,519	Santa Clara.....	7,615
Fresno.....	127,506	Santa Cruz.....	12
Glenn.....	11,242	Shasta.....	113,085
Humboldt.....	60,345	Sierra.....	5,336
Imperial.....	618,520	Siskiyou.....	99,333
Inyo.....	2,886,222	Solano.....	2,159
Kern.....	718,676	Sonoma.....	8,177
Kings.....	10,487	Stanislaus.....	4,471
Lake.....	123,636	Tehama.....	46,007
Lassen.....	1,026,090	Trinity.....	66,850
Los Angeles.....	18,882	Tulare.....	118,890
Madera.....	3,587	Tuolumne.....	45,672
Mariposa.....	72,394	Ventura.....	3,681
Mendocino.....	132,181	Yolo.....	28,234
Merced.....	5,865	Yuba.....	3,172
Modoc.....	268,330		
Mono.....	553,575		
Monterey.....	65,993		
Napa.....	32,783		
Nevada.....	19,971		
Orange.....	1		
Placer.....	18,935		
Plumas.....	7,404		
Riverside.....	1,678,310		
		TOTAL.....	16,598,125

DESERT PLANNING STAFF

The California State Office has established a Desert Planning Staff, domiciled in Riverside, to inventory desert resources, prepare the required progress reports, and develop the desert management plan which will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Simultaneous with the development of the plan will be the development of an Environmental Impact Statement which will coordinate inventory, assess impacts, and develop mitigation.

The Desert Planning Staff also serves as staff support to the California Desert Conservation Area Advisory Committee. The Committee meets four to five times per year in various areas of the State to achieve the maximum possible public input to plan development. All meetings are open to the public and publicized well in advance to encourage increasing attendance and comment from the general public and from organized groups at all levels.

FY 1979 Budget.	\$1,173,000
Employees	37
Permanent F/T	18
WAE	19

BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT

The Bakersfield District Office's jurisdiction covers roughly 5 million acres of public land. This area stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Nevada border, including the Los Angeles megalopolis and the tiny towns of the high Sierra. The District serves 47 percent of California's 22 million people and a little less than one-third of the State's public land. The District's resources, activities, and programs are varied, numerous, and scattered throughout the area.

FY 1980 Budget. \$2.5 million

Employees	76
Permanent F/T	48
WAE	28
Part-Time	0

Recreational Activities in the Bakersfield District are diverse -- from hang-gliding to white water rafting, from motorcycle use to rockhounding, hunting and fishing. The District has two campgrounds near the Kern River Valley in the Chimney Peak Recreation Area, and five campgrounds in the Owens Valley. The opening of trout fishing season always makes for a packed house at Crowley Lake Campground, located 30 miles north of Bishop. The Alabama Hills Recreation Area, nestled at the foot of Mt. Whitney, has been the locale for the filming of many movies. The Bakersfield District has recently joined the Sequoia National Forest in a commercial white water rafting permit for the Kern River, east of Bakersfield.

Range Management is an active and historic fact within the District, wherein lies the famed "thousand mile loop" that sheepmen have been using since the turn of the Century. Sheep are herded from the town of Mojave in the southern part of the District into the high meadow country of the Sierra Nevada in the north and back again. Some 2.5 million acres of public lands in the Bakersfield District provide forage for about 14,280 cattle and 47,734 sheep. A Grazing Advisory Board was recently elected by the District's lessees.

Fire Management Activities include innovative programs to combine Federal, State, county, and city fire departments into one viable effort. The Owens Valley Interagency Dispatch Center, consisting of the California Division of Forestry, BLM Bakersfield District, and U.S. Forest Service, has proven effective for several years.

Wildlife Resources include the endangered desert bighorn sheep, the San Joaquin kit fox, tule elk, California condor, and raptors of every description. A Withdrawal Order was signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 28, 1980, establishing the Desert Tortoise Natural Area. Interpretive facilities have been constructed. The dedication ceremony was April 26, 1980.

Mineral Resources from the District provide about 60 percent of the State's income from minerals.

Wild Burros are abundant and have created a greatly adverse impact on the resource values of the Saline and Panamint Valleys. A reduction plan using water traps is being implemented to relieve excess populations.

Oil and Gas Leasing is a major program, with Kern County in the Bakersfield District being one of the largest oil producers in the United States.

Archaeologic Resources include over 2,000 prehistoric sites and cultural manifestations of Early Man.

Geothermal Energy development's impacts are being studied for Coso Hot Springs, northeast of Little Lake, through a contract to Rockwell, International. The environmental impact statement (EIS) will examine the probable impacts of potential geothermal development to the resource values of the area, including archaeology, grazing, wildlife, and air quality. The draft EIS was published for public review in March 1980. The final EIS is scheduled for publication in mid-August 1980.

FOLSOM DISTRICT

The Folsom District covers the major portion of Central California and encompasses 25 counties which house one-third of the State's population. Within the District boundaries are 632,304 acres of severely fragmented public lands. For administrative purposes, the District is divided into three Resource Areas: Northern Motherlode; Bay-Sierra; and Diablo. The District includes the cities of Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Cruz, and Fresno.

FY 1980 Budget. \$1.4 million

Employees	74
Permanent F/T	33
WAE	20
Part-Time	1
Seasonal.	10
YACC.	6
Work-Study Students	4

Forest Management programs produce the sale of 5.5 million board-feet of timber per year. This is accomplished through the removal of mature, diseased, defective and overcrowded trees which releases young vigorous growing stands for future use and forest development through site preparation, tree planting, and thinning.

Range Management programs cover the leasing of 331,600 acres to over 225 lessees. This total includes 38,400 AUMs and 63,200 acres under AMP. These leases provide forage for cattle, sheep and horses as well as the means of converting thousands of acres of brushlands into productive grazing areas through rehabilitation projects.

Wildlife Habitat programs utilize a diversity of lands within the District in providing considerable habitat acreage. The improvement of springs, the development of watering places, and the cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game are essential elements of the program. Wildlife resources include four endangered species: the blunt nosed leopard lizard; San Joaquin kit fox; limestone salamander; and the San Joaquin dune beetle.

Mineral Resources. The District embraces the "Mother Lode" belt which runs along the western slope of the Sierra Range, where gold is mined from lode, ancient uplifted streams and recent stream deposits. In response to the high price of gold, the area is again experiencing increasing mining activity. West of the "Mother Lode" belt lies a parallel massive sulfide zone containing copper and gold. Refractory clay is mined in the District along the lower foothills of the Sierras. Chromite, asbestos and platinum are found in the ultrabasic (serpentine) rocks of the District. Oil and gas are found in the western and southern parts of the District. Also, mercury is found in the Coastal Range.

Recreation has had great impact upon the District in recent years. White water boating is prevalent upon the Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne, and South Fork of the American Rivers. The District has the biggest white water program in the Bureau, with the No. 1 and 2 rivers west of the Mississippi in use levels within its boundaries. Off-road vehicle use extends throughout the District, but is primarily in the Clear Creek area. Approximately 30 miles of hiking trails have been constructed throughout the District. These trails are located along the South Yuba River, Squaw Leap Recreation Area, and the Coalinga-Mineral Springs Area. Future plans include improving 6½ miles of primitive trail along the North Fork of the American River which has been designated Wild and Scenic. The District, in cooperation with Sequoia Challenge, a private organization, is in the process of developing the Nation's first handicapped wilderness trail. The Excelsior Ditch trail will extend approximately 5½ miles along the South Yuba River. Camp sites have been developed at South Yuba, and informal camping is allowed at other major use areas in the District. Other activities include hunting, fishing, hiking, rockhounding, caving, hang-gliding, and rock climbing.

Fire Management. The District has one of the most progressive and assertive fire management programs in the Bureau. A five-year burn plan was prepared and is being implemented for the Fresno/San Benito area. The plan calls for the use of fire under carefully pre-determined conditions. Benefits derived from the controlled use of fire include increased wildlife habitat, removal of hazardous fuel buildup, improved watershed, and increased forage for livestock grazing. Fire suppression responsibilities are contracted with the California Department of Forestry.

REDDING DISTRICT

The Redding District encompasses the lands and waters of the northern end of the Sacramento Valley and surrounding mountains and plateaus. The area is dominated by the towering presence of Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen. Agriculture and range lands are the principal land uses of the upper Central Valley, while forest and range land are predominant in the north.

The Redding District administers approximately 353,000 acres of public land, much of it in small scattered parcels. The District also administers approximately 170,000 acres of subsurface resources, including undeveloped oil, gas, and geothermal reserves.

The predominant uses of the public lands in the District are timber harvesting, grazing, mining, wildlife habitat, recreation, and rights-of-way. A significant portion of the public land is located in, or close to, the population centers of the District; and management of those areas is increasingly urban in orientation.

FY 1980 Budget. \$1.4 million

Employees 59
 Permanent F/T 34
 WAE 25

Major Plant Associations in the District include chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, valley grassland, sagebrush, Great Basin grassland, and marsh grassland. The District provides habitat for about 90 sensitive plant species. Two federally-proposed species have been found on public land and are being protected.

Wildlife Resources within the District are diverse, including deer, bear, bobcat, and numerous small mammals; ducks and geese of the Pacific flyway; and significant anadromous and fresh water fisheries. Thirteen terrestrial sensitive species (including wolverine, Bald and Golden Eagles, Prairie and Peregrine Falcons, Spotted Owl, and the Mt. Shasta and Siskiyou salamanders) are known to occur within the District; and BLM is inventorying for sensitive species and critical habitat at this time. Two important Bald Eagle winter roosts have already been identified on BLM land.

Range Programs include 122 grazing leases providing approximately 13,555 AUM forage. The major portion of the District's range lands have been under some form of livestock grazing for approximately 50 years. There are 310 wild horses and burros adopted by residents of the District.

Cultural Resources in the District are numerous, varied, and often dramatically interwoven. They range from Early Man sites through early mining history, to preserved elements of a World War II Japanese Internment Camp, to contemporary Indian religious values. Religious activities regularly occur today on public land. The District began a cultural resources inventory in 1977 and, in 1979, contracted for a limited excavation of an Indian village. The excavation was undertaken to sample the information remaining at the heavily vandalized site and to qualify it (if possible) for more effective protection as a historic cemetery.

Forestry Programs in the District account for the harvesting of 5 million board-feet annually from the District's approximately 50,000 acres of Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, and White Fir forest land. The annual cut is based on sustained yield principles derived from extensive and intensive forest inventories.

Mineral Resources within the Redding District -- gold, copper, silver, zinc, and platinum -- have been significantly developed since the Gold Rush. Today, these and many other minerals contribute significantly to the local economy. The Redding District currently has pending about 50 oil and gas, and five geothermal lease applications.

Recreation Resources within the District are outstanding. The District has 11 developed day-use and/or camping areas. The most significant recreational use of BLM lands occurs along the rivers -- particularly the Klamath, Trinity, and Sacramento -- where fishing and boating access, picnicking and camping, and numerous trails are available. On the Sacramento River, BLM-administered land represents more than half of the 5 percent of the river bank which is public land.

Youth Programs. The Redding District's YACC and YCC are vigorous and popular programs. The YCC camp in Chico is operated jointly with the local high school district. It is the only year-round YCC camp nationwide. The District's recent development of recreation facilities along the Sacramento River has been accomplished largely through YCC projects. The labor-intensive projects of both YACC and YCC have been remarkably cost-effective, returning \$1.02 and \$.92, respectively, for each Federal dollar invested in the District.

Trinity River Task Force. The Redding District is an active participant in this interagency task force which is dedicated to the preservation and improvement of the Trinity River (designated Wild and Scenic by the state) and of its outstanding steelhead and salmon fishery.

RIVERSIDE DISTRICT

The Riverside District covers the south and southeastern part of the State -- the populous Orange and San Diego Counties, plus Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino -- making it the Nation's largest District. The District manages approximately 9.4 million acres of public land. Also within this geographic area are 4.5 million acres of land administered by the National Parks Service, Forest Service, DOD, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Water and Power Resources Service. The District is divided into four Resource Areas: Barstow, El Centro, Indio, and Cima (recently moved to Needles). The California Desert Conservation Area includes 9.2 million acres of Riverside District.

FY 1980 Budget. \$4.0 million

Employees	147
Permanent F/T	92
Permanent P/T	2
WAE	45
YACC.	8

Land Resources include major transportation corridors, exchange and land consolidation programs, and electrical transmission and pipeline facilities which are among the largest in the western United States. Future demands anticipate major energy-related development and programs to assure the continued conservation and preservation of selected sites in the CDCA.

Geology-Energy-Mineral Resources include many millions of dollars worth of locatable minerals such as gold, silver, zinc, and iron ore; leasable minerals that include coal, petroleum, phosphate, and sodium salts; salable materials such as sand and gravel, building stone, silica, and many "rare earth" elements. Several known geothermal areas are under development, and others are being explored, with several small sites located.

Vegetation includes more than 700 species of flowering plants, with 200 of them found only in the California Desert. Approximately 130 are rare, threatened, and/or endangered, with 30 of these indigenous to the area.

Wildlife habitats support a great diversity of life, including Bighorn sheep, desert tortoise, Mojave ground squirrel, feral burro, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Couch's spadefoot toad, Bendire's thrasher, Mojave chub, prairie falcon, roadrunner, and desert kit fox. Management Habitat Plans are being prepared for the Mojave chub, McCain Valley and Santa Rosa Mountains.

Range Programs serve approximately 2.5 million acres leased for cattle and sheep grazing to 62 operators. A grazing inventory is presently in progress in McCain Valley of San Diego County, with the complete grazing environmental study due in late 1981.

Soil-Air-Water are closely integrated in the desert environment, with many resources and certain species of rare and endangered wildlife, plants and fish threatened by growing air pollution and soil erosion problems. Soil impact studies to determine surface disturbance created by vehicles are run periodically, as well as soil strength tests following flash floods and rain storms.

Recreation is provided for millions of visitor-use days per year in motorcycle racing, dune bugging, jeeping, sightseeing, camping, picnicking, nature study, photography, painting, hiking, backbacking, rockhounding, and sand-sailing. Ten BLM campgrounds are currently being maintained.

Cultural Resources range from prehistoric to historic, and from rock rings to mining towns, usually on fragile surface sites. Included are intaglios, petroglyphs, pictographs, and lithic or ceramic scatters. New sites are being discovered and easily impacted sites are systematically being fenced.

Desert Law Enforcement Rangers are operating in all resource areas and now total 13. Duties include visitor service, fragile resource protection, patrolling for trespass, plant protection, and vandalism. Last year, they logged more than 1,500 examples of visitor services, from first aid and search-and-rescue to formal interpretive and recreation events.

Desert Safety is being stressed with a program for closing the most dangerous abandoned mine shafts. Efforts are also being made, with the cooperation of the military, to identify and remove unexploded ordnance.

Fire Crews have increased personnel from 12 to 30. On-site crews list 15 at Hole-in-the-Wall Station and a new contingent of 10 in Lucerne Valley. In addition, three regional fire prevention technicians have been added.

YACC activities have increased to include cooperative projects with other agencies and local governments. A standing force of more than 70 youths has worked on the Pacific Crest Trail, San Bernardino flood clearance, Riverside parks improvements, campsite maintenance, and Joshua Tree National Monument projects. About 30 members are involved in administration and maintenance at the Riverside District Office. The remainder are attached to field crews in Banning, Twentynine Palms, and Riverside.

SUSANVILLE DISTRICT

The Susanville District covers 9.8 million acres in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada, of which 2.7 million acres are public lands administered by BLM. The area is high in intermittent recreation use and low in permanent population, with the two concentration centers being Susanville (7,025) and Alturas (2,980). The District is administratively divided into three detached Resource Areas: Eagle Lake, Alturas, and Surprise.

The District is entirely mountainous, with timbered portions lying generally in the west, fragmented in ownership, and posing complex access problems. BLM lands within the District contain approximately 30,000 acres of commercial forest land and 247,000 acres of Juniper-type woodlands. Annual precipitation varies from 17 inches in Susanville to 12 inches in Cedarville. Three lake systems dominate the area. There are 1,008 miles of BLM roads within the District, with annual maintenance performed on 250 miles.

The District's resources, activities, and programs are dominated by range management, recreation, and fire management.

FY 1980 Budget. \$2.8 million

Employees	.85
Permanent F/T	41
WAE	43
Part-Time	1

Recreation visits to public lands are estimated to be 1.5 million annually, with hunting and rockhounding the principal activities.

Eagle Lake. The District is engaged in a cooperative effort to produce an Interagency Eagle Lake Management Plan for Eagle Lake which is the second largest natural lake within the State. Eighty percent of the lake shoreline is federally administered; twenty percent is in private ownership. An interim plan was completed in March 1979, with the final plan scheduled for completion approximately September 1980. Other agencies involved include Lassen County, Lassen National Forest, California State Lands Commission, and California Department of Fish and Game.

Rails to Trails. The District is currently pursuing acquisition options which, if successful, will secure the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad's Susanville-to-Westwood line for public recreational trail use. In October 1978, the Southern Pacific rail line from Susanville to Westwood was officially abandoned, allowing the land to revert to its various adjacent landowners. Of the full 24.5 miles,

75 percent goes back to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. These portions will remain open for public enjoyment. The District is working on land exchanges and right-of-way acquisition to place the remaining 25 percent in public ownership.

Range Management is extensive because virtually all of the District includes a grazing district under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, with only 12,000 acres administered under Section 15. There are 230 permittees and livestock operators grazing some 58,000 animals annually. Total AUMs of livestock use is 195,000, with an additional 51,480 AUMs allocated for big game animals.

Wildlife Species inhabiting the District include the largest segment of the State's pronghorn antelope population and a sizeable amount of Rocky Mountain mule deer. Rare or endangered species occurring in the District are the southern bald eagle and the Modoc sucker. The area is also a major nesting site for Golden Eagles and prairie falcons, and is located in the middle of the Pacific Flyway, hosting numerous nesting and migrant waterfowl, including a significant number of Canadian geese. Five streams in the District and a 65-acre reservoir are part of the Habitat Management Plan to support trout and non-game fisheries.

Geothermal Resources within the District involve both public lands and national forest lands and include five Known Geothermal Resource Areas containing an approximate total of 175,000 acres. About 165,000 acres in the vicinity of these KGRAs and 55,000 acres within other geothermal activity areas are under non-competitive lease applications. There are currently one competitive lease and three non-competitive leases in effect which involve 4,400 acres.

Fire Management is conducted under a unique program by which full protection and enforcement of the State fire laws is provided on approximately 800,000 acres of private lands in addition to 3.2 million acres of public lands. The District is involved in interagency cooperation for protection of the Lassen National Forest and the Lassen Volcanic National Park through the Susanville Interagency Fire Dispatch Center, which also houses one of five lightning detection systems that will monitor lightning strikes in northern California, Oregon, and Nevada.

Wild Horse and Burro Management covers more than 2 million acres divided into 10 areas where inventories have been done by helicopter since 1973. During fiscal year 1979, 1196 wild horses and burros were gathered. The District's quota for fiscal year 1980 is 1300 animals.

Cultural Resources in the Susanville District span some 10,000 years of pre-history. Recent surveys have identified at least 12 varieties of prehistoric sites, ranging from large villages occupied repeatedly over several millennia to small hunting stations, many probably used only once. They range in size from small lithic scatters no more than 20 feet in diameter to vast obsidian quarries covering as much as 6 square miles. BLM surveys have so far recorded over 1200 sites lying on public lands within the District.

The Surprise Resource Area is exceptionally rich in these resources. Area-wide, we have identified an average frequency of about 11 archaeological sites per square mile, with certain highly favorable settings displaying as many as 34 sites per square mile. Statistical analyses of the 5 percent of the area so far surveyed allow the prediction of about 24,000 sites in the Resource Area. The Lassen-Applegate Trail, which brought thousands of gold seekers to California in 1849, passes through High Rock Canyon, one of the Area's most remarkable constellations of archaeological sites.

UKIAH DISTRICT

Although the Ukiah District contains only 500,000 acres of public land under BLM jurisdiction, within its boundaries is the Redwood Empire Area which inspired Luther Burbank to comment, "I firmly believe from what I have seen that this is the chosen spot of all the earth as far as nature is concerned." From San Francisco Bay on the south, the District extends to the Oregon border on the north, with the Pacific Ocean as its western boundary and the Sacramento River bordering the southeast. Much of the public land in the District is in small parcels intermixed with private ownership.

Within the District are not only the awesome redwoods, but also the King Range National Conservation Area with nearly 30 miles of ruggedly beautiful coastline, and The Geysers, the world's largest commercially developed geothermal steam field.

Climatic conditions vary from a semi-arid savannah-like region in the southeastern corner to a rain forest with more than 100 inches of annual rainfall along the northern coast.

Administratively, the District is divided into three Resource Areas: Clear Lake, Mendocino, and North Coast. North Coast Resource Area is scheduled to be detached to a location in the Eureka vicinity during FY 1981.

FY 1980 Budget. \$1.5 million

Employees	78
Permanent F/T	40
WAE	18
YACC.	8
Cooperative Education	5
Part-Time	1
Temporary	6

Geothermal Development in the United States began at The Geysers area in the Ukiah District. Although most of the present production is on private land, there are 32 wells on Federal leases, 20 of which have proved to be commercial producers. Construction of the first major power plant to be located on Federal lands began in 1980. Now in operation are 14 generating units. Three are under construction and six are in various stages of the permitting process. Current production is 798 megawatts (MW). In a conventional plant, 7.2 million barrels of oil would be burned to produce 798 MW of electricity. Power generation is projected to more than double by 1983, furnishing enough power for well over a million residences. Since the first sale of Federal leases in 1974, \$22.2 million has been paid into the U.S. Treasury for leases on public land and on Mineral Reserve Land.

Timber Management in the District offers for competitive bidding approximately 8 million board-feet of timber each year. Douglas Fir is the species most harvested on public lands within the District. After the close of the logging season, seedlings are planted to insure a future supply on a sustained yield basis. A timber management Environmental Impact Statement analyzing the management plan on 48,682 acres of commercially productive forest land is scheduled for completion this year. With the scattered ownership land patterns in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity counties, access is sometimes a problem.

Recreation Use is heavy because of the proximity to the San Francisco Bay Area population. Facilities for users include 13 established campgrounds with water and toilet facilities. Four are located on Cow Mountain east of Ukiah, four in the King Range west of Garberville, two in the Knoxville Recreation Area, and three in Indian Valley. Activities include ORV use, fishing, camping, hunting, boating, and backpacking. Thirteen Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) have been identified in the District.

Grazing Programs cover about 76,000 acres of public land leased to ranchers for cattle and sheep. Where brush has invaded good areas, rehabilitation projects have been carried out to provide forage.

Wildlife is abundant on the public land in the District. Habitat improvement projects are carried out in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game. One important wildlife species in the area is the Tule Elk, a free-roaming herd within its native range.

Fire Management. A prescribed burn program for brush management and improvement of wildlife habitat began on Cow Mountain in 1980. Prescribed burns are planned for other areas, depending on funding.

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